The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Appointments and Disappointments of New-York Officials.

Passage of the Funding Bill in the House of Representatives.

Lively Fears at Army Head-quarters of a Great Indian War.

The President Resolved to Repress Outrages in North Carolina.

The Income Tax Retained in the Tax Bill by the Senate.

The New-York Appointments—The Funding Bill—Attorney-General Akerman—Lawlessness in North Carolina—Indian Affairs—Apprehensions of a War—Commander Selfridge's Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The New-York nominations which were sent in today proved to be the sensation of the Capitol, especially among the New-York members and politicians. The slate as arranged confirms in the main the dispatch sent you some weeks ago, in which Mr. MURPHY was named for Collector, Mr. DAVIS for District-Attorney, and Mr. GRINNELL for Surveyor, it being then understood that Mr. CORNELL would be offered the Sub-Treasury, which was subsequently done, and which he declined. Mr. GRINNELL was then transferred to the Naval Office, in place of Gen. MERRITT, whose removal was resolved upon, and the Sub-Treasury was tendered to Ex-Controller HILLHOUSE, after having been tendered to and declined by Judge ROBERTSON. The latter was very warmly pressed by the New-York Republican members of the House for the Collectorship, but this movement was flanked by the Murphy party, by offering him an office which it was pretty well known he would not accept, and where his political sagacity would be of no benefit to the party. There were imprecations, aloud and deep both, around the Capitol, when this list became known, the chief dissatisfaction being directed against the changes in the Collector and Naval offices. Senator FENTON and his friends seem to accept it as a direct blow at them, and it looks as though there would be very sharp opposition in the Senate. Mr. DAVIS, as District-Attorney, and Mr. HILLHOUSE, as Sub-Treasurer, will probably be confirmed with little delay. While there is no dissatisfaction expressed here with the personal character of the nominees, the opinion is quite generally expressed that the anxiously sought for harmony and unity among New-York Republicans, which a reorganization was to promote, is now further off than ever. The new appointees are all recognized as strong friends of President GRANT and his Administration.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House devoted the whole day to the Funding bill, and finally passed it, just as it came from the Committee, save one or two verbal amendments. A long discussion ensued on an amendment from the Democratic side, providing for the redemption of the bonds in lawful money. During this part of the debate a sharp and entertaining passage occurred between "Sunset" COX and Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, on the subject of repudiation. COX was descanting upon the glorious old Democratic idea of hard money; and, turning to some of his Western Democratic friends, he warned them that, while on this doctrine they had at the East been able to carry and keep New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, at the West everything had been lost to the Democracy on the paper-money idea. MORGAN resented this very warmly, and said he was sorry that, though the gentleman had been long at the West himself, he had not learned anything. The bill passed, at 5 o'clock, by a party vote, and now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

At the Cabinet meeting today it was arranged that Attorney-General AKERMAN shall assume the duties of his office the last of next week, after the President shall have returned from his visit to Connecticut. In the meantime Attorney-General HOAR will close up such business of the office as requires his personal attention, and will return to Massachusetts in about a week. At the request of Mr. AKERMAN, Assistant Attorney-General FIELD will remain until after the close of the session of Congress, to aid him in transforming the old Attorney-General's office into the new Department of Justice.

ANARCHY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Affairs in North Carolina appear to be as bad as the most ferocious lawlessness can make them. In one judicial district 300 whippings and fourteen murders of known Republicans have been chronicled, with a number of rapes and other barbarities too horrible for publication. In one case a burning stick was thrust into a woman's mouth to prevent outcry. The condition of affairs has been constantly growing worse, as no judicial punishment has been inflicted for there outrages, an alibi being sworn in each case, until a week or two past, when three negroes were found guilty of acts of violence, the first known to have been perpetrated by men of color, and sentenced to seven years each in the Penitentiary. Gov. HOLDEN has now nearly completed the organization of two full regiments, of loyal militia, one commanded by Col. KIRK, who commanded the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers in the late war, and the other by Col. CLARKE, who served with distinction on the Confederate side. When Gen. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS arrived at Raleigh some time ago, having been called to take the position of military aid to the Governor, he addressed a Republican meeting, and the next morning a placard was found threatening himself and Col. KIRK with death if they persisted in attempting to raise troops. Gov. HOLDEN, who is now here, yesterday, in company with Senator POOL, had a long interview with the President, to whom he explained the situation in the State. The President informed the Governor that he heartily approved his course, but thought he ought to have resorted to repressive measures sooner. He ordered two companies of troops to be sent into the State at once for moral effect, and assured the Governor that if the reign of violence continued he might call upon him for troops, and he would send force enough to restore order in the State. Gov. HOLDEN and Gen. S. A. DOUGLAS, his aid, will return to North Carolina on Sunday.

AN INDIAN WAR INEVITABLE.

Little doubt is entertained at army head-quarters that a general Indian war is inevitable. Gen. SHERMAN, today, received several letters and telegrams from Gen. SHERIDAN which show that the Indians, both of the North-western and Southern reservations, are on the war-path in earnest. Seven different bands, fully armed and equipped, crossed the Pacific Railroad, just below Fort Saunders, on Monday last, for the ostensible purpose of going down to hunt for elk, but neither Gen. SHERMAN nor Gen. SHERIDAN believe this to be their real object, as they are already off their reservations and evidently mean mischief. Gen. SHERMAN says today that the whole Indian people seem to be in a restless condition, and that from the information he receives from all quarters he has no doubt they are bent on war. Gen. SHERIDAN reports that he found a number of the bands 1,000 miles away from their reservations. In a number of their villages he found large quantities of stolen property accumulated on different raids. He confirms accounts of atrocities perpetrated by the Indians in the South, and says he looks every day for an outbreak from the Sioux. He has distributed his forces and made every preparation for defense, but has not force enough to take active offensive measures, even if a general war should commence. He has no hopes of anything good from RED CLOUD and his Chiefs, and says they cannot by any means control the Sioux nation; that no Indian Chief can speak for his young men, who are always for war. Gen. SHERMAN indorses these views, and says he feels more concern today about the state of Indian affairs than ever before. He is satisfied the Indians have only been dallying for a month past. He has no doubt they will strike a blow, but is perplexed as to where it will be struck. He says RED CLOUD and his band should be at Fort Laramie today, where some two hundred lodges of his people are waiting to receive him, and that their actions will be closely watched. He has no confidence in RED CLOUD.

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Capt. SELFRIDGE reported in person at the Navy Department, today. He made a long verbal report of the results of the Darien Surveying Expedition to Secretary ROBESON and Vice-Admiral PORTER, and subsequently accompanied the Secretary to the White House, where he explained to the President and the members of the Cabinet the results of the different surveys....The Caledonia and the Morti routes, both thoroughly surveyed by Capt. SELFRIDGE and his party, he pronounces impracticable. The difficulties of the San Blas route he thinks can be overcome, he had not completed his survey of the latter when the rainy season commenced, and he was compelled to suspend operations, as in addition to the difficulties of the climate the supplies for the expedition were entirely exhausted. The San Blas route includes twelve miles of the Bayamo River, which is eighteen feet deep at low and twenty-eight feet deep at high tide, with an excellent surrounding country. There is also twenty-six miles of mountain region which he was surveying when he was obliged to suspend work. He has no doubt that a canal can be cut by this route, although the cost cannot be estimated from the imperfect survey thus far made. Capt. SELFRIDGE has been highly complimented for the manner in which he has conducted the expedition, both by the naval authorities and the President, who said he should recommend Congress to make further appropriations for these explorations. Capt. SELFRIDGE has been relieved from command of the *Nipsic* and ordered to Portland to prepare for the renewal of the survey next Fall.

THE TAX BILL.

Work in the Senate on the Tax bill dragged along heavily today. Several ineffectual attempts to restore the income tax were made, consuming a large part of the afternoon. WILSON proposed an amendment to continue the tax until 1872 at two and one-half per cent., which was defeated by 23 yeas to 28 nays. An amendment to discontinue the collection of the tax on incomes arising from salaries and dividends after the 1st of August next, was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN's motion to restore the tax on gross receipts was lost by a tie vote—25 to 25. Mr. EDMUNDS thought this carrying reduction too far, and he thereupon entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the income sections were stricken out.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn over from to-morrow until Tuesday, and a large number of members are leaving the city to spend the "Fourth" at home or with friends.

To the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to the Senate today:

Felix A. Mathews, of California, Consul at Tangier; Jno. T. Robeson, of Tennessee, Consul at Leith; Edward Johnson, of South Carolina, Talcahuano; Chas. T. Thweatt, of Alabama, Rio de Janeiro; Moses H. Grinnell, Naval Officer, New-York; Thos. Murphy, Collector of Customs, New-York; Thos. Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New-York; Wm. P. Richardson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of North Carolina; F. A. Oakley, United States Marshal, Western District, Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of District Court, Wisconsin; Jno. D. Pope, United States Attorney, District of Georgia; Noah Davis, United States Attorney, Southern District, New-York.

Postmasters—S. Frodsham, Savannah, Mo.; Henry Biepm, Ripley, Ohio; Alfred M. Condit, Orange, N. J.; W. A. Stafford, Little Falls, N. Y.; D. C. Swann Wintersmith, Cambridge, Mass.; Clifton A. Blanchard, Chelsea, Mass.

INTEREST ON PURCHASED BONDS.

The amount of interest on the bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Sinking Fund and the special purchase falling due today, amounts to $2,350,000 in coin, which amount will be sold by Treasurer SPINNER, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of additional bonds.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President, today, signed the bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontiers of the United States; the bill to establish and protect national cemeteries; the joint resolution authorizing the State of New-Jersey to receive and dispose of the Stevens Battery; the joint resolution allowing the importation of photographs intended for exhibition free of duty; and the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

PERSONAL.

President GRANT, accompanied by the members of his family and Gen. PORTER, left here to-night for Connecticut. Vice-President COLFAX left here last night on a visit to his family in Ohio, and on Monday will deliver an address at Meadville, Penn., returning to Washington Tuesday. Secretary FISH left Washington to-night, to be present to-morrow at a meeting of the "Cincinnati" in New-York. He will then go to his home.

DUTY ON HORSES COMING TO RACES.

Representative MORRISSEY had an interview with the President and Secretary of the Treasury today, the result of which is a letter has been addressed to the Collector at Burlington, Vt., directing him not to exact duties on horses coming from Canada to run at the races at Saratoga and Long Branch—the races commencing at the former place July 11, and at the latter the 13th of the same month.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The New Act as it Passed the House Yesterday—Slight Modifications in the Bill as First Reported—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the Funding bill as passed by the House:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in a sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand millions of dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such forms as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin at the rate of four per centum per annum, which said bonds and the interest thereon, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above-specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; but nothing in this act or in any other law now in force shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their value, for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said term of thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, and by classes, to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States, which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States, of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue; but the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall in all cases be indicated and described by class, date and number, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease; but it shall be competent for the holders and owners of any of said bonds so specified for payment to exchange the same for bonds issued under the authority of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive gold coin of the United States, assayed and stamped under the laws of the United States, on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum; and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited, may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit, and after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates, provided that any interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than twenty-five per centum of the coin and bullion deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposits, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates, and the excess, beyond twenty-five per centum, may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment of or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States, heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, as he may designate under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificates of deposits, issued as aforesaid, may be received at par, with the interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund of section 5 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which may be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be canceled and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so canceled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be recorded, canceled and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been canceled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the afor said sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt as provided for in section 5 of the aforesaid act.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction in June Over Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The public debt statement just issued, shows a reduction during the last month of $20,308,772 04. The coin balance is $112,776,018 83, including $34,547,120 in coin certificates. Currency in the Treasury, $28,945,067 19. The following is a recapitulation of the public debt:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at five per cent	$221,589,300 00
Bonds at six per cent	1,886,361,400 00
Total amount outstanding	$2,107,950,700 00
Interest	44,647,032 38
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates at three per cent	$45,545,000 00
Navy pension fund, at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total amount outstanding	$59,545,000 00
Interest	487,993 57
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	3,647,267 35
Interest	472,530,57
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,106,256 00
Fractional currency	39,878,684 48
Certificates of gold deposited	34,547,120 00
Total	$430,532,060 48
Total amount outstanding	2,601,675,127 83
Interest	50,907,556 92
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,652,282,684 35
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$112,776,048 88
Currency	28,945,067 19
Sinking fund in United States coin, interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	37,665,191 63
Other United States coin, interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	86,537,776 91
Total	$265,924,084 61
Debt less amount in the Treasury	2,386,358,599 74
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the last month	2,406,562,371 72
Decrease of debt during the past month	20,203,772 05
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	51,969,877 43

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

Mr. ANTHONY was elected President *pro tem.*, in consequence of the absence of the Vice-President until after July 4.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House amendments to the bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, were concurred in.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was briefly discussed, and an ineffectual effort was made by Mr. WILSON to get up the conference report on the Army bill.

RAILWAY BILLS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill introduced on the previous day to promote railroad communication in the Southern States. Also bills establishing the right of way of the Portage Lake Improvement Company, and granting lands for the improvement of Sturgeon Bay.

THE TAX BILL.

At 12¾ o'clock the Tax bill was taken up, the question being upon the amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds five per cent.

Mr. BAYARD advocated the proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS characterized the proposition as direct repudiation.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN denied that there was any substantial difference between taxing the interest on the bonds and the taxing of incomes.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was an effort to create an income tax directly discriminating against Government bonds.

Mr. DAVIS said he was amused to see gentlemen who were chin-deep in repudiation affecting to be horror-stricken at the idea of taxing the bonds. He called attention to the persistence with which the Committee on Claims had refused to make compensation for private property taken for public use, repudiating the obligations of the Government to pay those claims. This indebtedness, today, to the States of Kentucky, Maryland, and others not in rebellion, amounted to ten million dollars.

Mr. CORBETT was hostile to the amendment, as opening the doors to a coalition between the Democratic Party and the South, with a view to taxing the bonds to an extent to make them as worthless as Confederate scrip.

Mr. RICE remarked that the tax was to be imposed upon the interest as property. While favorable to an income tax, he would not lay a direct tax upon property.

Mr. MORTON held that the witholding of one-half per cent. would be a violation of the contract between the Government and the bondholder, by which the former was pledged to pay six per cent.

Mr. STOCKTON said he was unable to see any difference between the proposed tax and that imposed upon the salaries of Government officers, by which the Government withheld a portion of their compensation.

Mr. CASSERLY held that the power to tax the bonds was derived from the inherent right of the Government to tax privileges and benefits expressly conferred. In reply to Mr. MORTON, he argued that the income tax had operated upon incomes derived from bonds without any charge of violated contract. In answer to Mr. SHERMAN, he said there was not a page in the list that did not contain discriminating taxes, the principle of excise law being of discrimination.

Mr. FENTON explained that he voted for the amendment on the previous evening under a misconception, believing it was intended to continue the law relating to a tax of five per centum upon income derived from United States bonds. If altered to conform to the law in this respect he would vote for it.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 36.

The yeas were Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, McCreery, Pratt, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers—12.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN moved an amendment imposing five per cent. tax on incomes derived from bonds by American citizens here or in other countries.

Mr. WARNER moved, as a substitute, a three per cent tax on incomes derived from all invested capital.

Both amendments were rejected, the latter without a division, and Mr. THURMAN's—yeas 13, nays 35—the vote being the same as on the preceding amendment, except that Mr. FENTON changed from nay to yea.

Amendments offered by Mr. BAYARD were adopted allowing free importations of animals intended for exhibition at agricultural shows, but not to remain over six months; if sold within the United States they are to be liable to duty. Also to repeal the taxes on bequests and devises to literary institutions, to take place after the death of the testator. Adopted.

The Finance Committee's amendment as to the time at which the free list shall go into operation having been withdrawn, the paragraph remains as passed by the House, fixing the time for Dec. 31.

There being no further amendments to the bill, it was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when the amendments were concurred in except those upon which separate votes were asked, which were reserved.

The first of those in which concurrence was asked was the amendment striking out the income tax sections.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendmedt continuing the income tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent. Rejected—Yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. DRAKE moved to make the rate five per cent. Lost—yeas 13, nays 35.

Mr. DRAKE then moved to make the exemption $1,000. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 33.

The Senate then voted upon the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the income tax sections, which was concurred in, the vote being regarded as a finality—yeas 36, nays 21.

The next amendment, upon which a separate vote was demanded, was the section inserted by the Committee of the Whole, continuing the tax on salaries and dividends for the year 1870.

Mr. TRUMBULL regarded the tax on official salaries as the most objectionable of all the income taxes. The practical effect of its continuance was to subject the poor Government clerk to a tax upon his earnings, while the income of A. T. STEWART was exempt.

The section was amended to provide that the tax should cease on August 1, 1870.

The amendment was then concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present, remarking that the Senate dare not dispense with taxes necessary for the support of the Government.

The motion was lost by a tie vote—yeas 25, nays 25.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that in consequence of the vote just taken he would move to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax sections.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TAX BILL CONTINUED.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

A motion by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to strike from the free list "sulphur or crude brimstone" was rejected. After remarks by Mr. BAYARD and Mr SAWYER upon the value of the article as a cheap fertilizer.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax, remarking that, by the showing of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the country must have either the income tax or the tax on receipts in order to make up the required amount of revenue.

Mr. ANTHONY took a similar ground, that the Senate was bound to choose between these two taxes.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was no occasion for either tax, and that the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) was inclined to follow too far the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury of a speedy extinguishment of the national debt.

After further remarks Mr. EDMUNDS' motion prevailed—yeas 26, nays 25, and the income sections being again before the Senate, Mr. WILSON renewed his amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872, at the rate of two and a half instead of five per cent.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21.

The question then being on striking out the section imposing the income tax as amended, the Senate refused to strike them out, thus reversing its former action—yeas 22, nays 26. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Corbett, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Harris, Johnson, Kellogg, Lewis, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—26.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the classification of the rates on sugar, as originally reported from the Finance Committee, was substituted for the House classification.

Mr. SCHURZ renewed his amendment, authorizing transportation of goods in bond from a port of entry to a port of delivery of a city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that under the present Custom-house system merchants of Philadelphia and every other city of the United States, except New-York, were subject to the inconvenience and delay of having their goods unpacked, examined, and repacked in New-York City, while Quebec and Montreal merchants were entitled to have goods sent unbroken to their destination. He said the New-York importer was not required to pay duty until he removed his goods from a warehouse, and that in various ways the system was one of favoritism. He denied that the new system would occasion fraud.

Mr. HOWE moved to allow transportation to cities of 50,000 inhabitants.

Mr. THURMAN said at St. Paul, Minnesota, goods could be sent at any time bound for the Red River country, which had come across the continent from New-York without breaking bulk, while a Philadelphia merchant, only ninety miles distant, could not get his goods without their being opened in New-York City.

Mr. SCHURZ regarded the present system as a gross outrage.

Various motions of a dilatory character, and to adjourn, were made by the opponents of the bill, and finally Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that a number of Senators had retired to the cloak-rooms, for the express purpose of preventing a quorum.

This fact was disclosed by a call of yeas and nays. A quorum failing to answer, the Senate, at 12:20 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill remitting and releasing all legacy and succession tax on the devises and bequests made by MATHEW VASSAR to the Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Messrs. FAINE, BENJAMIN, and other members, desired to offer amendments for like provision in reference to institutions in their districts, but Mr. MAYNARD declined to admit them, and insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. STILES, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on Tuesday next.

THE FISHERIES AND DETENTION OF VESSELS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President to demand of the British Government under what pretense of right and under whose orders American fishing vessels are arrested and detained in their voyages in the Straits of Canso, on their way to the fishing-grounds, by vessels flying the British flag. Adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House then, at 12:40, resumed the consideration of the Funding bill. No amendment was made to the second or third sections.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the fourth section was amended by striking out the words:

In the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the fourth section, by providing that the Five-twenty bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and made an argument in support of his amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK replied to him and argued that all that question had been finally and conclusively settled by the passage of the act of the present Congress to strengthen the public credit. He declared that the worst, the meanest, the foulest of all possible repudiation would be now for the Forty-first Congress to ignore and trample upon its own very first act of legislation.

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. SCHENCK whether, if the judgment of the Court should be that under the act of 1862, the Five-twenty bonds were payable in greenbacks, he would not admit that the act to strengthen the public credit did not save them?

Mr. SCHENCK said he admitted no such thing. If he admitted, as he did not, that there ever had been any doubt on the subject, he still contended that the United States were estopped by the act of March 18, 1869, by which all claim or right to raise a question on that point was waived. He argued further that if there had been any ambiguity in the law of 1862, that ambiguity had been removed by the law of the 18th of March, 1869.

After further discussion, Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was rejected, by yeas 42 to nays 138.

The Republicans who voted aye were Messrs. BEATTY, COBURN, ORTH and TYNER. The Democrats who voted no were Messrs BARNUM, BROOKS of New-York, RANDALL, SLOCUM, STONE, and WYLLNN.

Amendments were made to the fourth section so as to make it read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act.

But none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

The amendment was debated at some length by Messrs. Butler, Bingham, Hoar, Allison, Schenck, Davis and Lawrence.

Mr. BUTLER said that under the fifth section of this bill all the gold in the country might be borrowed by the Treasury, and seventy-five per cent. of the amount used in redeeming Five-twenties at par, although at the same time greenbacks might be ten, twenty or thirty per cent. below par.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 84, nays 108.

Mr. COX moved to add a proviso that nothing in the act should be construed as conflicting with the Legal-tender act of 1862. Rejected. No further amendment was offered to the fourth section.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the fifth section, which authorizes the Treasurer to receive gold on deposit and issue certificates therefor, bearing three per cent. interest, and to use seventy per cent. of the amount in the redemption of outstanding bonds. He declared that a more dangerous and destructive proposition had never been put into a bill. It would subject the United States to the risk of call loans, for which only twenty-five per cent. was kept on hand. In other words, it would convert the Treasury into an immense banking concern with twenty-five per cent. reserve. The ROTHSCHILDS and their dependencies owned $250,000,000 of the Five-twenty bonds. If they had them redeemed, and deposited the gold in the Treasury, they might, under the pressure of a European war, a business calamity in Europe, or short crops, desire to withdraw it, and the United States Government would thus be at the mercy of foreign bankers.

Mr. SCHENCK said that correspondence from all parts of the country conveyed to the Committee the impression that the fifth section was the most vital section in the bill; at all events a section that was essential to its operations. The argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been directed to the apprehension that too much gold might be locked into the Treasury. It was an argument, not to strike out the section, but to limit the amount to be received. In drafting the bill the Committee of Ways and Means had had in mind to put a limitation on the amount to be redeemed; but they had afterward thought it better to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not necessary that the Secretary should limit himself to a reserve of twenty-five per cent. He might retain fifty per cent., or any other proportion. If, under these circumstances, the Secretary should purchase one hundred millions in bonds, it was not to be supposed that the parties to whom the gold was paid would like to retain it, without interest; they would look around for some other investment; and there were two modes which would at once occur to them: One was to carry the gold back again to the Treasury, take a certificate, and receive the three per cent. on it. The other would be, (as there would be no more Government bonds to be procured, except the four per cents,) to invest in them; and there was every reason to believe that the effect would be a general rise to par and an ultimate return to specie payments.

Mr. COX expressed the idea that there were several good qualities in the bill. It establishes a fixed rate of interest, and that a low rate. Another good feature of it was that the banks were not in favor of it. He was sorry, however, that the amendment of his colleague (Mr. WOOD) had not been adopted, to prevent the peddling of the bonds in Europe and America by agents, who would advertise them like quack medicines. Still, if he had any assurance that the bonds would be taken, he would be inclined to vote for the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, in reply to Mr. COX, announced his confident expectation, that within a reasonable time, within this year and the coming year, these four per cent. bonds would be taken. His reasons for thinking so were to be found in various articles in European journals, speaking favorably of the credit of the United States, and of its chances of obtaining a loan at this low rate of interest. In addition to that some members of the Committee of Ways and Means, himself included, had had, within the last week, assurances from banks and bankers in France of their readiness to take the bonds at four per cent., if they could be of the kind described in the first section of the bill: that is long bonds, redeemable after thirty years, free from taxation, and payable in coin, and of small denominations running down to $50.

Mr. COX remarked that that announcement was the most important part of the debate. If he could be assured that moneyed men and institutions in Europe were willing to take these bonds and save the American people the difference between the two rates of interest, he did not know but that he would vote for it, particularly if some of its bad features were eliminated. He was reluctant to give up that greater power of sovereignty, the right to tax these bonds. That right ought to be reserved, if possible. If these bonds could go into the market with that reservation, he would favor the bill.

Several members on the Democratic side, including Messrs. MORGAN and VAN TRUMP, challenged the position taken by Mr. COX, though it was not very clear, from the confused mode of expression, what the exact difficulty was, except that they thought Mr. COX was rather representing Wall-street than Tammany Hall.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. KELLEY, RANDALL, COBURN, JONES of Kentucky, DAVIS of New-York, WOOD and MUNGEN.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, declared himself opposed to all the provisions of the bill, which he characterized as direct legislation in favor of capital against labor. He said the two gentlemen from New-York, (Messrs. COX and BROOKS,) spoke from a stand-point which he did not recognize as that of the Democratic Party. He did not believe that these gentlemen represented the people who sent them to Congress. They seemed to forget that the National Democratic Convention which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, put itself expressly on the policy of paying the national debt in greenbacks. If the Democratic Party were to return to specie payments, he hoped it would not come into power.

Mr. WOOD criticised the Committee of Ways and Means as being subject to great deception and imposition on the part of capitalists, and as being guilty of gross impropriety in attempting to palm off on the House and country information thus obtained.

Mr. MAYNARD called Mr. WOOD to order for charging the Committee of Ways and Means with gross impropriety, and the words were ruled by the Speaker to be unparliamentary.

Mr. WOOD said that he would not repeat it, but he would not take it back.

The question was put, and he was allowed to proceed in order.

The discussion on the fifth section was closed by Mr. SCHENCK.

The question was taken on an amendment by Mr. DAVIS to insert after the word "bullion" the words, "as-ayed and stamped under the laws of the United States," and it was agreed to.

Another amendment, offered by Mr. DAVIS, to make the interest on gold certificates two instead of three per cent., was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. BUTLER's motion to strike out the fifth section, and it was negatived.

The sixth section was then read for amendments.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to add a clause requiring an annual statement of the sinking fund, which was negatived.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, offered an additional section, providing for an issue of four per cent. bonds, for which greenbacks shall be exchangeable, and into which they shall be convertible.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, and the bill was then passed, by yeas 129 to nays 41. The Democratic vote was entirely in the negative. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, Mr. COX, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, did not vote. The Republicans voting against were DAVIS of New-York and STEVENSON of Ohio.

The House bill was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

The House then, at 4¼, adjourned.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire that occasioned considerable damage was discovered at 11 o'clock, last evening, on the third floor of the large double building Nos. 395 and 397 Broadway, at the corner of Walker-street, and which at one time promised to be a very serious disaster. The promptness of the firemen quickly extinguished the flames, and the greater part of the loss was caused by water. The following is the schedule of losses: MINZESHEIMER, LINDHEIM & Co., millinery and fancy goods, first floor of No. 395, $2,000 by water, fully insured; WILLIAM E. MILLETT & SONS, music, first floor of No. 397, $300 by water; WILLIAM S. CLINEBURGH, wigs, second floor of No. 395, $500. The Woodlawn Bleaching Company, second floor of No. 397, $300; NEWHERR & HOFFSTADT, ladies' trimmings, third floor of No. 395, $1,500; STONE & WOLFF, jewelers, third floor of No. 397, $500; H. GEIZERMANN, dealer in caps, occupied the fourth floor of both buildings, and lost $600. The building will require $2,000 for repairs, and is fully insured.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE

The Military Contingent of France—Exciting Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Spread of the Small-pox—Trial of Members of the Workmen's Society.

PARIS, July 1.—The sitting of the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, was much agitated by a discussion of the military contingent. The Government asked for 90,000 instead of 100,000 men, the usual number. M. JULES FAVRE made a spirited and eloquent speech against the continuance of a large standing army. M. THIERS thought the state of Europe was menacing, and France should be prepared. M. FAVRE, in reply quoted from the Yellow Book the official assurances of the peace and tranquility of the Continent, and wanted to know why such a military establishment was kept up, unless hidden plans and schemes in favor of the dynasty were entertained. He closed by declaring that he believed the Ministry was honest, but it was subject to a higher will. M. OLLIVIER answered the charges made against the Government and its policy. He had no fear for the future. France had gained her Sadowa in the *plebiscitum*. Much dissatisfaction was here expressed by the Deputies, and the Minister was obliged to explain that he had no intention of exulting over "any subjects of the Empire."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Grand Preparations for the Celebration of the Anniversary.

The Military Parade—The Fire-Works—Excursions—A Yacht Race—The Day in Other Places.

The ninety-fourth anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated all over the country, and wherever two or three Americans can meet together in foreign lands, on Monday next. The prophesy of JOHN ADAMS is annually fulfilled, and the adoption of the great Declaration which he so fearlessly advocated is celebrated by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and all the demonstrations of popular rejoicing. In this City preparations have been made for the day such as have been unknown for many years. The Commissioners of Public Parks have expended $15,000 for fire-works to be exhibited in the various parks and squares for the delectation of the populace in the evening, a very modest sum indeed for the Metropolis of the country. There will be music by the band, which will serve to make the people contented during the intervals. Mr. AYLIFFE, who is supposed to spend all his holidays in the steeple of Trinity Church, will wile away the hours by playing some very fine airs upon the bells, beginning at 7½ o'clock in the morning, and at 12 o'clock noon. The National Guard, the pride and boast of New-York, will endeavor to revive the military glories of the occasion and show that the American spirit is still alive. Our rulers, the doughty chieftains of the Tammany tribe, will get up a grand celebration in their own vein, with the people's money, instead of getting it up in the name of the people and making it a municipal affair. They will have a grand pow-wow at the great brick wigwam in Fourteenth-street, with their long talks and their short talks, interspersed with music by the Seventh Regiment Band—all for the glory of the Republic, the Democratic Party and St. Tammany the Great. But, after all, the real celebration will be by the people for themselves in their own way. Excursions and picnics, pastimes and sports, fire-works and fun will be the order of the day for all orders of society, except policemen and newspaper men. The ban will be removed from all harmless playing with fire, while every necessary precaution is taken for the public safety. Sky-rockets, fire-wheels and the multifarious compounds of mechanism, powder and colors will show the appreciation of old and young for the blessings of freedom and national existence. The rising generation in particular will display the spirit of '76, and all will be jubilant and overflowing with the peculiar patriotism of the occasion.

The Military Programme.

In accordance with time-honored custom, the entire First Division, New-York National Guard, will make its annual Summer parade on Monday, for review, and in celebration of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Major-Gen. SHALER, commanding the four brigades that form the First Division, has already issued the necessary orders for the parade, and announces that the troops will be formed at 7 o'clock A. M., in deployed line, as follows: The First Brigade infantry on the west side of Broadway, left resting on Fourteenth-street; the Second Brigade infantry on the south side of Fourteenth-street and west side of Fifth-avenue, right resting on University-place; the Third Brigade infantry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, on the left of the Second Brigade; the First Brigade cavalry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, north side of Thirty-fourth-street, and east side of Madison-aveuue, on the left of the Third Brigade. Battalions B, C, and K, Artillery, will be posted around Union-square, under the direction of the Chief of Artillery. Brigade commanders are directed to report to the Chief of Staff, on Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street, as soon as their respective commands are formed. Capt. E. M. LE MOYNE, commanding Battery G, is ordered to detail a section of his battery with twenty-four-pounder howitzers, under Lieut. S. M. WRIGHT, to fire a national salute on the Battery, at meridian.

Brig.-Gens. WM. WARD, of the First Brigade; LOUIS BURGER, of the Second; JOSHUA M. VARIAN, of the Third, and BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Cavalry, have also issued their orders to those commands. Each regiment will assemble at its armory at 6 A. M., and, as soon as the line is formed, take up its line of march for the brigade rendezvous, as laid down in orders from division head-quarters. Brigade line will be formed by the Assistant Adjutant-Generals at 6¾ A. M., the regimental commanders to take up their respective positions immediately on arrival on the ground. The regiments will parade in full uniform, the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and First wearing white pantaloons, and each Brigade Staff will parade in full uniform, mounted, and attended by the brigade standards and details of orderlies. Gen. SHALER'S Staff will also appear in full uniform, mounted, and will assemble at the quarters of the Division Commander, No. 346 West Twenty-eighth-street, at 6½ A. M., and the usual detail of orderlies, including one bugler, from the First Brigade Cavalry, will report at the same time and place.

In circular No. 6, just issued, Gen. SHALER announces that on the occasion of the review ordered for the Fourth, commanding officers will conform strictly to Form I,, Article 2, Appendix II-, UPTON'S *Tactics*, except as otherwise described. Brigade commandants and their staffs will take post on the right of their respective commands. The line of infantry will be formed with the front rank outside of and near the street curb. The line of company officers will be two paces in front of the front rank. The field officers will take post in front of and as near the line of the company officers as practicable, the commanding officer slightly in advance of the others. The cavalry will be posted in such manner as to allow the greatest amount of room along its front. The reviewing officer will be received on the right of the line, and his arrival will be announced by a salute fired by Battery C, at Union-square. As he presents himself to the brigade commanders, in turn, the arms of each regiment will be presented, and brought to carry, before he proceeds along the line. After passing down the front, the reviewing officer will move directly to the point of review at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The line of march will be down Broadway to Great Jones-street, through Great Jones-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the point of review. The command will be dismissed immediately after passing in review. The commanding officer First Brigade Cavalry, in furnishing the details for mounted orderlies at the request of the brigade commanders, will include one bugler in each detail.

Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the regular forces in the harbor, will be the reviewing officer. The salutes to the Municipal authorities will be omitted this year.

The Pyrotechnic Programme.

The liberal amount of $15,000 having been appropriated by the Department of Public Parks for fire-works on the 4th inst., it may be expected that the display will be quite equal, if not superior, to any that have occurred heretofore. The localities chosen for the display are the City Hall Park, Tompkins, Madison and Mount Morris squares, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Broadway. The principal display will, as usual, teke place at the City Hall Park, the pieces consisting of WASHINGTON, Liberty, the City Arms, &c. Some attempt will also be made to represent the various departments of the Municipal Government, as the Fire Department by a fire engine, the Police Department by an officer in uniform, and the City Government generally by the City arms. A more liberal exhibition than usual of the smaller fire-works is also promised. The rockets, bombe, colored fires, Persian suns, wheels, etc., can be seen by a far greater number of persons than the larger pieces, and it is therefore only right that more of them should be provided than has been usual heretofore. All the larger pieces have been conveyed to their destination, and if the weather is fine, a very brilliant display may be expected. Music will also be provided at all the localities mentioned, and the bands will perform during the entire evening.

The Excursive Programme.

From the time when steamers first began to ply between the Metropolis and its surroundings, it has been considered necessary by many Manhattanese, to spend the "Glorious Fourth" on the water, in order to get out of the day all the pleasure it is capable of affording. Accordingly steam-boats of all kinds and of all sizes have been, every Fourth of July, put into requisition, for the purpose of transporting these pleasure-seekers to such points beyond the City as they desired to reach, and it may be truthfully said that, on the average, Independence Day finds at least one-half of such of our citizens as desire to spend it out of New-York, afloat on the broad waters of the Bay, the Hudson, the East River or Long Island Sound. Judging from the preparations our steam-boat men have made, this year's Fourth is to be no exception to the rule which has heretofore obtained, for boats are advertised for trips in all directions, and doubtless the patronage usually bestowed on them will, on Monday, be fully equal to that of any Fourth that has passed. From out the long list of excursions that will be participated in, we note the following as being among the most pleasureable:

For Keyport, N. J., starting at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 26, North River, the steamer *Holmdel*; returns at 4½ P. M. For Coney Island, steamer *Norwalk*, from foot of West Tenth-street, three trips, commencing at 9½ A. M. The fine steamer *Vanderbilt* leaves Pier No. 44 North River, at 9 A. M., for an excursion up the Hudson and down around Staten Island. GRAEFULA'S Seventh Regiment band accompanies the boat on this trip, and furnishes the music on the occasion. Those who desire to spend a portion of the day at the fishing banks may take their choice of the following means of getting there: The *Rip Van Winkle* leaves Peck-slip at 7½ A. M., Christopher-street at 8, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8¼ A. M.; the *Sylvan Shore* will embark her passengers from North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, and Eighth-street, East River, at 6:40 and 7 A. M., the *Joe Johnson*, from Eighth-street, Broome-street, and Peck-slip, East River, and from Christopher-street and Pier No. 4 North River, at 6¾, 7, 7¼, 8, and 8½ A. M.; the *Neversink* goes to the same destination, stopping at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, and Long Branch, en route, starting from the foot of Warren-street, at 6 A. M. For West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, the *Magenta* will leave Spring-street, Christopher-street, and Thirty-fourth-street, at 8, 8¼ and 8½ A. M. She remains two hours at Newburg, giving those who desire it a chance to visit Gen. WASHINGTON'S renowned "head-quarters." Nearer home we have the *Sylvan Glen*, *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Stream*, which run to Harlem, High Bridge and Karl Park, leaving Peck-slip every hour after 7 A. M., affording an excellent opportunity to those who wish to take only a short water excursion to do so. Those who want to visit the beautiful "City of Elms," and enjoy the views along Long Island Sound and New-Haven Bay, may take the steamer *Continental* from Peck-slip at 8 A. M., returning at 11 P. M. Excursionists to Long Island may go to Glen Cove, Roslyn, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point or Glenwood by the steamer *Seawanhaka*, which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 9 A. M. For Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Peekskill, take the steamer *Antelope*, from the foot of Harrison-street, at 8 A. M. and Thirty-fourth-street at 8¼. Those bound seaward, for Sandy Hook, the Highlands and Red Bank, will be accommodated by taking the *Sea Bird*, which starts from the foot of Warren-street, North River. Such as desire to go to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, can go by the steamer *Pleasant Valley*, from the foot of Spring-street, at 10 A. M. For Rockaway Beach, and a bath in "the briny," take the *Pope Catlin*, from East Eighth-street, Peck-slip, Fulton Ferry, (Brooklyn,) or foot of Warren-street, North River, at 7¼, 7¾, 8¼ or 9 A. M. For a real sea trip, and the beneficial sanitary results arising from it, the steamer *General Sedgwick* will furnish accommodations. She leaves Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 10; Pier No. 39 North River at 10:10, and Pier No. 13 at 10:20 A. M., going down the bay and around the light-ship. On her return she will stop at Coney Island.

The Regatta Programme.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will celebrate the Fourth by a race from Nyack to Stony Point. The yachts are to rendezvous at Club Harbor, Gowanus Bay, today at 2 P. M., and proceed to Nyack. To-morrow the vessels will be appropriately dressed with bunting, and at 11 A. M. divine service will be held on board Commodore VOORHIS' flag-ship, the *Tidal Wave*. At 5 A. M. on the Fourth, a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired—one gun from each yacht in succession. At 9 A. M. anchors will be weighed and the race for Stony Point begun, the first vessel arriving there to make her presence known by firing a gun. On the return to Nyack the yachtsmen will proceed in the order of rank to the residence of the Commodore, where dinner will be served, and an oration delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn.

The Rutherford Park Boating Association will also "celebrate" characteristically—a grand review at noon, and races for four-oared shells, single-scull shells, six-oared gigs, and double-scull shells at 1, 1¾, 2½ and 3¼ P. M. Dinner will be served to the Club members, at the Rutherford Park Hotel, at 5 P. M.

The German Programme.

Of the German societies of this City, the New-York Turnverein will celebrate their twentieth anniversary at Jones' Wood, on the 4th of July. The New-York General Singers' Union, comprising sixteen German singing societies, and a number of other German singing societies of this City will participate in this celebration. There will be a procession, starting from Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, near Canal-street, in the morning, and at the Park gymnastic exercises will be performed by the Turners, and target-shooting and other amusements will take place.

The West Point Programme.

Arrangements have been made to celebrate Independence Day in an appropriate manner at the United States Military Academy. The battalion of cadets will form by companies in front of the tents on Cavalry Plain, after which the procession will move to the chapel, where the exercises will be held. Cadet J. R. MASON, of Iowa, will act as Marshal of the day, and Cadet G. F. JARVIS, of Massachusetts, will officiate in the chapel. Music will be furnished by the military band. The programme of exercises will commence by prayer, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by Cadet C. C. MORRISON, of Ohio. An oration will subsequently be made by Cadet CHAS. A. WOODRUFF, of New-York. In the evening, there will be a display of fire-works on the Academy grounds, and a serenade will also be given by the band. The cadets will subsequently give a hop at the Mess Hall. Cadet FREDERICK D. GRANT, the President's son, will officiate as Chairman of the Hop Committee. Persons who desire to visit West Point on the Fourth, can go there by steamer from the dock at Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9 A. M., landing at Cozzens' Dock about noon. They can also start by the Hudson River cars at 9 A. M., arriving at Garrison's at 10:25 o'clock. Stages will be in readiness at Cozzens' Hotel to convey visitors to the military grounds.

FIRE-WORKS.

Trade Brisk and the Supply Becoming Exhausted—Prices Firm—The Variety of the Production.

A visit to the principal places in the City where fire-works are sold shows that trade in these articles is very brisk, and some of the dealers say that the supply of the smaller kinds of pyrotechnics is running short, and they entertain fears that some of the Young Americans will have to forego their material for patriotic displays. A glance at the immense stores of the goods on hand, however, creates a suspicion that the reports of a scarcity may be circulated for the sole purpose of "bulling" the market, and that the fire-works' dealers are but following the example of the coal and ice merchants, and are crying "wolf!" when there is no such animal at the door.

For the information of the juveniles and their parents it may be stated that fire crackers are selling at $3 25 to $3 50 per box. Torpedoes—the harmless little things that an infant may play with in safety, the "Union" or dangerous torpedo being discarded by conscientious manufacturers—at 50 cents to 75 cents per box. Large size crackers $2 per dozen. Pin-wheels 35 cents to $1 75 per gross. Exhibition pieces sell from $2 to $460. Some pieces of this class cost as high as $1,000 to $1,500; the general average is $50. Sky-rockets sell from $24 per dozen to $1 50 per gross—the latter being quite small. The old form of rocket with the single stick has been superseded to some extent by a new style, which has three sticks, forming a tripod. Among the cheap fire-works are the vertical wheel, the scroll wheel, the date tree and the Chinese bower. All of these are brilliant—when lighted—and will answer admirably for family parties at home.

One of the new styles of fire-works is the "Shoo, Fly," which is a shoe with several flies surrounding it; when set off the shoe and flies are exhibited in bold relief. Among the new styles are China-flyers, Tourbillions, Flying Pigeons, Japanese, Scutillettes, Floral Bombshells, Saxonette, Silver Glory, Prismatic Wheel, Pearl Fountain, Washinton Illuminated, Masonic Jewel, Morning Glory, Transparent Star Illuminated, Contra Dance, Comet's Frolic, Illuminated Shield, Gypsy Dance, Peacock Feathers, Polka Dance, Fire-fly Dart, Rising Sun Illuminated, Spiral Wheel, Fountain, Batter's Variegated Colors, Demon's Retreat, Tree of Liberty, Katy-did Polka, Flight of Dragons, Diamond Cross, Athenium Emblem, Saturn and his Rings, Revolving Battery, Fairy Fountain, Multum in Parvo, Polonaise, Gallopade of Serpents, Napoleon's Pyramid, Tree of Glory, Illuminated Waterfall, Silver Fountain, Saxon Quadrille, Magic Wheel, Kaleidoscope, Saturn and Satellites, Revolving Globe, Sun of Glory, Yankee Windmill, Pot Pourri, Mosaic Diamond, Yankee Doodle, July 4th Emblem, Cross of Honor, Jeweled Cross, Polka Quadrille, Emerald Jewel, Etoil d'Esperance, Shield and Flags, Union, July 4th, Peace, 1776, Flower Vase, Silver Cascade, Army and Navy Emblem, Washington on Horseback, Cupid's Triumph, Spirit of the Age, Goddess of Liberty, Flying Eagle, Fountains, Sunbeams, Lapidis, Spread Eagle, Fireman and Hydrant, Steam Fire Engine, Fireman's Own.

The largest piece ever made is the premium Temple, which embraces a surface of over 20,000 square feet. It begins with a chameleon wheel of fire, mutating to a beautiful temple, the dome of which bears an appropriate motto. Between the colums supporting the dome is the American coat of arms, with the flags in appropriate colors. Extending some fifty feet on either side are revolving fuses, with colored centers, the whole terminating with explosions of bombs and maroons.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Conclusion of the Argument for a Temporary Injunction—A Decision to be Rendered by Tuesday Next.

The argument in the suit of The Erie Railroad *vs.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and The Central and Hudson River Railroad, was resumed at 10 A. M. yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD. Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, opened the argument for the defense, and briefly stated the position occupied by them in asking for a postponement of the argument on the injunction. He said they asked it as a right, on the facts shown by them, without the imposition of any terms or conditions. As to a reference, they opposed it as not warranted by the practice of the Court, and they opposed any injunction because the contract on which, as a basis, it was asked was void, and had been utterly disregarded and treated as void by the plaintiffs themselves.

The Court asked if he understood the defendants to say that they would not accept an adjournment coupled with conditions, to which Senator DOOLITTLE replied that they did not desire to accept an adjournment coupled with the conditions of a reference or partial injunction.

Mr. SHEARMAN, for the plaintiffs, then said if that was the position of the defendants, he would address the Court simply on the question of postponement, and if, as he believed, the Court would refuse a postponement under such circumstances, he would then speak to the merits of the question. There was, he said, no fact for them on which the defendants needed time to collect evidence. The contract was admitted; the violation of the contract by the plaintiffs, or their acquiescence in its violation, were immaterial. The former was a thing to be remedied by damages; the latter was not an objection to this bill. All the other questions were questions of law alone, requiring no such postponement as the defendants asked.

Mr. BEACH, in reply, said that the merits had been somewhat mixed up with the discussion, that it was not possible now to discuss the question of postponement without looking to the merits of the bill. This railroad was one extending through seven States, over one thousand miles. Were they to be compelled to meet this charge without due time for preparation? It was said by Mr. SHEARMAN that their affidavits sustained the plaintiff's complaint. He would like to know on what points.

Mr. SHEARMAN said the affidavits read by them, yesterday, admitted the system of through tickets and through freight, and that they chose for unconsigned freight what they elected to consider "the most direct line." Had it been the Erie, in the face of the most positive averment of the complaint that Central was preferred, they would have said so.

Mr. BEACH said that the affidavits did state that the Erie got the largest share of freight. As to through tickets and through freight, they did carry them and would carry them. It was a necessity of modern progress not to be staged by Erie or any other means it might subsidize. The trouble was that Erie sought to throw itself against the spirit of the age, to roll back the system introduced by themselves to the old methods of nineteen years ago. To force the breaking of bulk at Buffalo, this was their object. Any other purpose would make this section a farce. The trouble was that Erie was antediluvian, that it was physically unable to accommodate itself to the spirit of the age. It must change these physical wounds. The contract did not prevent the running of through freight—it prevented the running of the rolling stock of one particular road on another particular road. That had not been done; the through freight was carried in cars belonging to either road. All the equities of the bill had been fully denied, and it was a rule that in a doubtful case an injunction should not be granted, certainly not where such injunction would interfere with great public interests, as in this case. Counsel had said something about a former suit, but there was this difference. In that suit the defendant had admitted that they had broken the contract.

Mr. SHEARMAN—In this suit you deny the facts generally, and then admit special acts.

Mr. BEACH said there were here no such admissions, but the case had been abandoned.

Judge BARNARD said as he understood the defendants to refuse to accept an adjournment with conditions, he thought they had better go on.

Mr. BEACH suggested that in his view it was in the Court's power to impose conditions without their assent.

After some further discussion it was settled that the postponement should take place with a reference as a condition. Mr. SHEARMAN then asked that the order be accompanied by a partial injunction. He said that all the plaintiffs asked was that the Erie and Central be placed on an equality—that if through tickets be sold on one road they shall be sold on the other, and that equal facilities for both passengers and freight should be extended to both roads. They asked that circulars like that issued by the Lake Shore Road, advertising connections with the Central Road and no others, should not be issued.

Counsel for defendants denied that the Lake Shore Road had authorized the issue of any such circulars as that exhibited by defendants' counsel.

After some further informal talk between counsel, Judge BARNARD took the papers, and in answer to an inquiry from counsel, said he would render his decision by Tuesday next at the furthest, and perhaps this morning.

The Jewelry Seizure.

Commissioner SHIELDS commenced an examination, yesterday, in the case of LOUIS RAPETTI, accused of having smuggled several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry into this port. JOS. L. CHAPMAN, a Custom-house Inspector, testified to having discovered a false bottom to the trunk owned by the prisoner, beneath which were secreted artacles of jewelry of every variety. He also said that he found jewelry on RAPETTI'S person, and that the latter offered him a $20 gold piece to let him go. The case was then adjourned.

St. Ann's Church in Twelfth-Street—Description of the Building.

The construction of the new Church of St. Ann's, in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, intended to give much needed increased accommodation to the Roman Catholic congregation of the same name, under the pastorate of Rev. Father PRESTON, now worshiping in Eighth-street, opposite Lafayette-place, was commenced a few days since. This church will occupy the site of an edifice, built about twenty years ago for a Batist congregation, but for twelve years past used as a Jewish synagogue. The old edifice has been, with the exception of the front tower and wall, completely razed to the ground, so that, with the exception above-named, the building now commenced will be entirely new. It will be 165 feet long by 63 feet 8 inches wide—designed in the pure French Gothic style of the thirteenth century. The interior will be divided into a nave, with a cleve story and aisles. The former will have an apsidal termination at the chancel end, where room will be provided for the main altar and two chapels. A gallery will extend on each side of the building to within 30 feet of the chancel. The ceilings of the nave and aisles will be grained, and the interior work of pews and galleries will be executed with hard woods. At the southern end of the lot, which extends to Eleventh-street, a parochial school-house, 75 by 40 feet, four stories high, with large basement, will be erected, intended for the instruction of the boys and girls of the pariah—separate entrances for each sex will be made. The sacristies and robing-rooms will be between the church and school-house. It is intended that the whole of the work shall be finished and the church ready for use before Jan. 1.

The architect is Mr. N. LE BRUN, of No. 23 Union-square. The corner-stone will be laid on Sunday, July 10, at 6 o'clock P. M.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

No Settlement Yet—The Consideration Postponed to Next Tuesday.

A meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners was to have been held yesterday afternoon, when, it was expected, the decision respecting the rates for lighterage, stevedoring, &c. would be announced. Owing to the illness of Commissioner BARTON, the meeting was postponed to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

The Committee of Merchants met yesterday at noon, and prepared a communication, which will be submitted to the Commissioners at their next meeting. It is understood to present the subject in a concise manner, and states the views of the merchants with reference to the Quarantine charges in unmistakable terms. The merchants claim that as the Commissioners have not fixed rates for Quarantine services, there is no reason why consignees should pay those fees which are demanded by the Health Officer's employes or contractors, and the Committee are prepared to assist any individual in resisting, by any legal means, payment of the rates.

Mr. PHIPPS has ordered one of his coffee-laden vessels away to Baltimore, and there are now two at Hampton Roads, awaiting the settlement of this difficulty. If it is not adjusted, they will proceed to Baltimore also. Other vessels will go to Perth Amboy, where goods can be landed on the dock and taken to the City on lighters at the following City rates:

	Cents.		Cents.
Sugar, per hogshead	45	Rice, per tierce	30
Sugar, per tierce	30	Rice, per half-tierce	15
Sugar, per box	15	Rice, per sack	8
Sugar, per barrel	12	Tobacco, per hogshead	90
Molasses, per hogshead	45	Tobacco, per bale	15
Molasses, per tierce	30	Cotton, per bale	25
Molasses, per barrel	15	Hemp, per bale	15
Coffee, per sack	8	Cigars, per thousand	5
Hides, dry, each	3	Flour, per barrel	8
Hides, wet, each	4	Logwood, per ton	$1

Some of the coffee now at Perth Amboy is being lightered to this City for six cents per bag, while the New-York Lighterage Company charge eighteen cents. In answer to the assertion that lightermen and stevedores are exposed to danger by working on Quarantine vessels it is stated that within the past six years there has not been a lighterman or stevedore lost from sickness contracted in this way.

The following table will show the rates for services which responsible parties are willing to contract, and those charged by the New-York Lightering Company

	Lightering. Rates proposed by well-known responsible parties.	N. Y. Lighterage Co.	Stevedoring. Rates proposed by well-known responsible parties.	N. Y. Lighterage Co.
Coffee, sacks	$ 7	$ 15	$ 3	$ 7
Hides, dry	3	5	10 00 per M.	20 00
Hides, green	4	7	10 00 per M.	28
Logwood, ton	1 00	2	60	1 20
Sugar, hhd	55	95	25	50
Sugar, tierce	30	70	15	30
Sugar, box	20	30	8	16
Sugar, bbl	13	23	8	12
Molasses, hhd	55	90	25	55
Molasses, tierce	30	70	15	25
Molasses, bbl	15	35	6	16
Rice, tierce	30	60	..	..
Rice, half-tierce	15	40	..	..
Rice, sack	10	18	..	..
Tobacco, hhd	90	1 80	25	60
Tobacco, bale	15	30	3	7
Hemp, bale	15	30	..	..
Flour, bbl	8	16	3	7
Cotton, bale	25	60	12½	25
Cigars, per M	5	10	..	..
Wool, bale	..	..	15	30
Resin, bbl	..	..	4	9

Copperage. Rates proposed by well-known responsible parties.	N. Y. Lighterage Co.
Sugar, per hhd	$ 25 / $ 50
Hoops	6 / 12
Staves	8 / 10
In boxes	10 / 18
Strips	8 / 10
Empty hhd	3 / 4 50
Molasses, per hhd	30 / 60
Bunging	1 / 8
Extra bungs	1 / 4

The following is the protest presented by the merchants at the last meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners:

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: The Quarantine Commissioners having informed us that your honorable body would be called together to-day, to take action on that portion of the law relative to the Quarantine in the Port of New-York, which alone authorizes you collectively to fix and determine the compensations and charges for services of all persons selected or licensed by the Health Officer to perform the necessary stevedorage, lighterage and cooperage of vessels legally detained under his jurisdiction and control, and whose cargoes he may determine to discharge under his discretion at Quarantine. Having been appointed, at the meeting of merchants held in this City on the 21st inst., a committee to represent them, and take such action with reference to the existing restrictions and exactions of Quarantine as they may deem necessary, we beg respectfully to submit that, while concurring in the necessities of a proper quarantine for all vessels arriving in a sickly condition from ports or places where contagious diseases exist, and fully recognizing the importance of maintaining the health of our City by the adoption of all proper sanitary measures, yet the claims of commerce and the interest of a large and important class of our citizens demand that the exactions and expenses, which must necessarily be entailed on vessels and merchandise under quarantine regulations, should be fixed to the lowest possible price consistent with the duties performed, and that no excessive or unreasonable rates should be fixed or determined for stevedoring, lighterage and cooperage of merchandise discharged at Quarantine. Moreover, we deem it eminently proper to submit at this juncture our views as to the parties to be selected to perform this duty, i. e., in the first place, that they should be entirely responsible for the proper performance of their duties, and with sufficient ability to promptly respond to claims for all losses or damage to merchandise under their charge, and beyond the reach and control of the owners thereof, and that they should also have the necessary facilities to handle the cargoes of such vessels as it may be found necessary to discharge at Quarantine. To enable your honorable body to arrive at a proper and equitable adjustment of the charges for the services above referred to, we beg to submit for your consideration a number of proposals received from various parties for stevedorage, lighterage and cooperage, &c, at the Quarantine. You will observe they are all from well-known, responsible parties, prepared to qualify and give bonds for the satisfactory performance of the duties and regulations composed both by the Health Officer and United States Custom-house officials.

(Signed) W. R. KIRKLAND, Chairman.

To their Honors, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Health Commissioners and Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Struggles of the Fat-Kickers—Decisive Ordinance Against Them—The Street-Cleaning Muddle.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Brennan, Carnochan, Reoccavini, Gross, Manierre and Mullaly present.

The Sanitary Committee recommended that a permit be granted to the New-York Rendering Company to carry on their business at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, but objection being made the matter was referred back. The same Committee also recommended that a permit be granted to E. A. WEIL, Nos. 9 and 10 Abattoir-place, to melt fat for one day. The application was favorably indorsed by Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, but the permit was denied without a division. The Sanitary Committee also reported the following ordinance, which was adopted: No fat, tallow or lard shall be melted or rendered, except when fresh from the slaughtered animal and taken directly from the places of slaughter in the City of New-York, and in a condition free from sourness and taint and all other causes of offense, at the time of rendering; and that all melting and rendering are to be in steam-tight vessels, the gases and odors therefrom to be destroyed by combustion, or other means equally effective, according to the best and most approved means and processes, and everything preceding, following, and in connection with such melting and rendering; and the premises where the same shall be conducted must be free from all offensive odor and other cause of detriment to the public health. No fat, lard or tallow shall be brought into the City of New-York to be rendered or melted, and none is to be rendered or melted at said place, that has come from any place outside of such City, except as part of the living animal.

Vigorous essays from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, and Dr. THOMAS COTTON, Sanitary Permit Inspector, urging the Board to pass an ordinance compelling citizens to put out ashes and garbage in separate vessels, were read and referred to the Sanitary Committee. This measure was originally proposed by JOHN L. BROWN, Street-cleaning Contractor, some weeks ago, and the Board then peremptorily refused to entertain the proposition. Dr. COTTON also asked for an additional number of inspectors for keeping watch on the street-cleaning contractor, who was stated in the same report to have fully performed all his duties. In connection with the same subject it was reported that First-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-streets, is in a terribly filthy condition, Commissioner GROSS remarking the filth is in heaps, so putrified that masses of maggots can be seen crawling through it.

Upon recommendation of the City Sanitary Inspector a permit was granted to use the short shooting-gallery at Hamilton Park, not, however, until it had been first denied by some of the Commissioners voting, as they claimed, under a misapprehension.

The resignation of Dr. JOHN DWYER, as Health Inspector, being read and accepted, Dr. STUYVESANT MORRIS was appointed to the place, and Dr. G. B. SMITH was elected Assistant Health Inspector, vice Dr. S. MORRIS, promoted. The following persons were appointed temporary Assistant Health Inspectors under a recent resolution of the Board: Drs. C. O. LEARY, A. B. JUDSON, P. HOLD, S. W. BOO, —— FRANKEL and —— VIBLE.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

The Ladies' Day—A Slim Attendance Owing to the Change in the Weather—The Commissioners to Lease the Battery Bath—Others to be Built.

Yesterday having been set apart by the gallant Commissioners for the especial indulgence of those of the female portion of the community who desired to enjoy the luxury of a swim in the newly-constructed bathing-houses, it was presumed from the extraordinary favor with which they were received by the sterner sex on Thursday, that there would be a grand crush; but owing to the sudden change in the temperature and the removal of the bath from the foot of Thirteenth-street, but few availed themselves of the opportunity presented.

However, between two and three hundred visited the Fifth-street bath during the day, a portion of whom braved the elements, and such screaming and splashing about has not been heard in that vicinity for years. Persons standing on the outside of the bath while these timid (?) nymphs were sporting in the water, would naturally imagine that some person was undergoing strangulation, or that a menagerie had broken loose from the strange shrieks they make.

The wives and daughters of working men were the visitors yesterday, and it is probable that it will be two or three weeks before ladies residing in the center of the City will venture—if at all—to test the merits of the baths. The Commissioners wish it distinctly understood that in no instance will there be permitted to enter the baths any lewd characters; and, to preserve order and insure perfect decorum, they have secured a detail of four policemen at each bathing-house, part of whose business it will be to prevent disorderly and suspicious characters from intruding. Mr. KRACK, the Superintendent, intends doing all in his power, while the season lasts, to make the free baths a blessing to the people of every station; and, as he has been the manager of an extensive private bathing establishment at the foot of Grand-street for the past twenty years, his knowledge of their necessities is, beyond a doubt, without gainsay.

Our reporter visited the Department of Public Works, yesterday, and ascertained that the Commissioners have almost succeeded in securing the lease of the large floating bath at the Battery, which when accomplished will enable that portion of our population residing in the lower wards to enjoy a free bath without having to travel such a great distance. Owing to the lateness of the season, the three will be made to answer, and by June of next year several more of the same description as those already in use, will be stationed at different points along the North and East Rivers. To-morrow, at 5 A. M., the bath removed from the foot of Thirteenth-street to the foot of Charles-street, will be thrown open to the public, the water at the latter point being of a sufficient depth to answer all purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Further Presentation of Plans for Piers—Interesting Suggestions.

The Board of Docks held an adjourned meeting, yesterday, at their rooms, Broadway and Howard street, for the purpose of listening to such further plans or suggestions as those citizens who feel interested in the matter of the proposed new piers for the City may see fit to present. All the members of the Board were present, Commissioner JOHN P. AGNEW, the President, occupying the chair.

Mr. A. B. BISHOP proposed a plan of a bulkhead-wall, with a reservoir to receive sewage, where the water and manure separate. It embraces a platform 36 feet wide, whereon may be erected warehouses on the line of the bulkheads, served by second and third story railroads. It provides also for a front side-walk, and reservoir for the reception of salt water, wherewith fires may be extinguished, streets washed, cleaned, or sprinkled, and sewage pumped up. The ebb and flow of the tide will force the water up 200 feet, which, if garnered in a reservoir, will supply power enough to propel all the machinery used in the City. It is claimed, also, that this plan will effect a removal of all matter susceptible of decomposition from the streets, alleys, gutters, and lots, and thus, by banishing the miasma, lessen the liability of disease. Another claim for this plan is, that salt water will be put under the dominion of the City, and this, as a motive power, (substituted for steam,) may be rented to manufacturers, and thus bring in a revenue to the municipal treasury. The saving of the sewage, and its subsequent sale for agricultural purposes, will also add to the City revenue. There can be no explosion, it is averred, resulting from the use of the machinery by which it is proposed to raise this water to a proper height to give sufficient power for manufacturing purposes. The cars running along the bulkheads, it is proposed, should be run by compressed air. For removing the sewage, this plan contemplates the sinking of a vacuum cylinder into the reservoir, and allowing it to suck up all the fertilizing matter there. The saving of Croton water, now used to generate steam, is another argument urged in its favor. "Speed, comfort, economy and safety," continues Mr. BISHOP, "are the things desired in local transit, beyond which the public feel no concern, and compressed air can propel street cars noiselessly as the travel of a star, at double the speed and half the cost they can otherwise be propelled." This plan also proposes a derrick machine, a drawing of which was presented, whereby the cribs of stone now sunk, and upon which the present piers are built, can be raised bodily, and utilized in the building of the new piers of granite.

Mr. M. B. DAVINSON submitted a plan which proposes to have the piers rise only far enough above the water to prevent the waves at the highest tides and winds from ever sweeping over them. They must be possessed, Mr. DAVIDSON avers, of a certain amount of elasticity, and be surrounded with yielding piles, or fenders, to prevent the sides of vessels from being strained and crushed, should they strike against them with any degree of force. The width of the slips should be made somewhat more than three times the beam of the largest class of ocean steamers, so that a boat may reach or leave an inside berth without disturbing vessels which may be occupying the extremities of the piers. The plan of Mr. DAVIDSON provides also for wooden piles driven in groups or clusters, and these surrounded by a heavy cylinder of cast-iron, made in sections, with water-tight joints; these cylinders are sunk far enough below the bed of the river to prevent percolation of the water through the soil, and into the lower end of the cylinder; the cylinder is then pumped out, and the space between the piles and the sides of the cylinders filled with concrete. The cylinder has a cap securely bolted, and resting on this are iron girders 15 inches deep, with 5-inch flanges at the top and bottom. Where the beams come over the center lines of the columns longitudinally, they are made continuous the whole length

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The New Organization of the Tribunal Completed.

Three New Judges Sworn In—A Large Meeting of the Judiciary and Bar—Interesting Proceedings—Addresses by Prominent Lawyers.

The amended Constitution of this State provided for the election of three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In pursuance of that provision the following gentlemen were chosen as such Judges at the election held in this City in May last: Messrs. HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, RICHARD L. LARREMORE, and JOSEPH F. DALY. According to the law they were to enter upon the duties of their office on the 1st of July, 1870. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, was the time appointed for their taking the oath of office. The ceremony took place in the large room of the Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I. At the appointed hour all the seats and standing places were occupied, mainly by Judges and members of the Bar. Among those who occupied seats upon the platform, in addition to the Common Pleas Judges, were Judge Woodruff, of the United States Court; Ex-Judges Bosworth, Mitchell, Henry E. Davies, late Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, Sherrerpont, Slosson, Warmoret, Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court; Messrs. Chas. O'Conor, Peter Cooper, Smith Barker, J. W. Gerard, Judges Jones, Pithian and Freedman, of the Superior Court, Henry Nicoll, N. J. Waterbury and Wm. M. Evarts. Among those present beside these, we noticed: Messrs. Luther R. Marsh, Augustus F. Smith, A. J. Vanderpool, Algernon S. Sullivan, Henry Brewster, Jesse K. Furlong, Frank Byrne, Amos G. Hull, Henry Morrison, Mr. Devine, Wm. H. Ingersoll, D. Marvin, Mr. Scribner of the late firm or Robinson & Scribner, Wm. Edelsten, Dennis McMahon, Fred. Smythe, Clarence A. Seward, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Spink, Justice Quinn, and many others whose names do not occur to us.

Chief-Justice CHAS. P. DALY administered the usual oath of office to the three new Judges severally, after which he announced that in consequence of the additional number of Judges in that Court, some alterations had been made in the rules, which would be made known to the Bar in due time.

REMARKS OF MR. J. W. GERARD.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD then addressed the audience at some length. He had, he said, never been a Judge; no politician or lawyer had ever thought of making him one, though why he did not know. He had for a long time believed that he possessed some of the attributes of a Judge. The speaker gave a history of the Court of Common Pleas, from which it appeared that more than 200 years ago, this same Court was known as the Court of the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff of New-Amsterdam. This Court was the oldest one in the State. PETER STUYVESANT was one of the first Judges. In that day the Court was always opened with prayer. The speaker here read the prayer used upon such occasions, and pronounced it to be a most beautiful prayer in point of simplicity and purity of thought. In those days they did what we have finally concluded to do—that is, allow all parties to be witnesses for themselves in both civil and criminal cases. They had juries then, but the Dutchmen did not like that system much, and generally preferred to have their causes heard before a Judge. PETER STUYVESANT, he said, introduced the first fee bill in New-York. His doctrine was that lawyers should "serve the poor gratis for God's sake," and make it up in charging the rich man. Within one hundred yards of the Court-house, Mr. GERARD said, he had seen a man tied to the whipping-post and whipped according to a judicial decision, for an offense committed by the post-office. Sometimes they put the offenders in the stocks and threw rotten eggs at them. In 1665, the name was changed to the Mayor's Court, and so cent nued for about 160 years, or until about the year 1821, when it was altered to the Court of Common Pleas. The speaker recited a long list of names of those who had occupied seats on the Bench of the Common Pleas, and also those who were prominent practitioners at its Bar. Among them he mentioned De Witt Clinton, the father of the Erie Canal; Cadwallader Coleman, Col. Willett, Samuel Jones, the grandfather of a Judge now on the Superior Court Bench; Matthew Livingston, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Joshua Ogden Hoffman, Richard Riker, John T. Irving, brother of Washington Irving, the poet; Martin S. Wilkins, Elisha W. King, Gen. Robert Bogardus, David Graham, John Leveridge, &c. The address of Mr. GERARD was delivered in his usually humorous vein, and was frequently relieved by anecdotes which created much applause.

REMARKS OF MR. A. F. SMITH.

Mr. A. F. SMITH spoke of the Court of Common Pleas, since he commenced to practice in it, a little more than a quarter of a century ago. The Bar must recollect that this Court, during the last quarter of a century, was a very different tribunal from what it was during the times of which Mr. GERARD had spoken. In those early days, there was only one Judge. The Court could not be held more than two days at one term, nor could there be more than four terms in a year, and only eight attorneys were allowed to practice in the Court. He spoke of Judge IRVING, who for seventeen years was a Judge of this Court, and who for fourteen years of that time was the sole Judge. He did not propose to compare him with his brother WASHINGTON IRVING. What lawyer was there whose name will be known in future generations except in the way of anecdote and legend? At the meeting of the Bar held on Thursday, in regard to the death of Mr. F. B. CUTTING, he heard it stated that the deceased owed his great success to friends and family influence, who enabled him suddenly to reach the height of his profession. The speaker wished to say to the young members of the Bar that he did not believe any man ever achieved success at the Bar by means of friends. Something was undoubtedly due to circumstances, but it must be by honesty, industry, perseverance, and a faithful discharge of duty to clients, that any success worth retaining can be attained in the legal profession.

REMARKS OF MR. L. R. MARSH.

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH was the next and last speaker. He said: I suppose I may consider myself as enthusiastic to unite with the gentlemen who have spoken, by virtue of having represented the first cause which appears in the regular series of the reported cases in this Court—a cause in which no one else survives of the parties, attorneys, counsel or witnesses, though only fifteen years have since elapsed. The people of the State of New-York, as well as of the City, let us hope, have good cause to congratulate themselves on the changes just wrought in their judicial system by the amended Constitution. Among them, the lengthened tenure of office is a decided improvement—reaching, as now established, to about half a generation—more than half of what may fairly be considered the average business life of man. This makes the judgeship a sort of lifework; and while Judges are men, with considerable human nature in them, it must necessarily induce a feeling of greater security and a more absolute independence of judgment. Among these changes is the reorganization of the Court of Appeals, whose Judges are to devote themselves to the sole business of review, sitting aloft and exercising the Godlike prerogatives of determining, in the last resort, the principles which shall guide the action of men and control all the Courts in this mighty empire of New-York. Among them, the new features engrafted upon this Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York—by which its numerical power is doubled—and it, no longer dependent on legislative will, has struck the flukes of its anchor into the Constitution itself. The ceremony we witness this day is one of great significance. It is not merely the usual result of an election; filling important offices either with former incumbents or a new personality. It is not the retirement of certain men from judicial stations they had occupied, and the advance of other men to supply the vacancy. If it were that, and only that, it would be an imposing ceremony. The smooth and peaceful change of power, from hand to hand, is, of itself, a sublime event. That advent of a new priest at the altar; of a new representative of justice; of one who is to stand with absolute impartiality, between contending litigants; who is to see that wantonness and selfishness do not over-ride justice and right, to hold, with steady nerve, those hallowed scales, which shall weigh to each applicant his due, and shall pronounce all forms of injustice, wanting, in the balance; to guard the doctrines settled by the Courts, so that uniformity shall be maintained, and men may know the standard by which their rights and duties are to be squared, to enforce the will of the whole people as expressed in the enactments of their Legislature—such an inauguration is an event ever to be regarded with interest. But this is all that, and something more. It is an enlargement of the altar itself. It is, in effect, adding a new Court of equal power and jurisdiction to the one already existing. It is launching anew with enlarged capacities, and age renewed, this ancient and most useful Court, the oldest judicial tribunal in our State, which began its life of toil and duty, though under another name, two hundred and five years ago, on the just retreating month of June; which saw this great City of ours in its struggling youth, and whose roots are deep and firm in the primal soil of our own liberty. An interesting epoch, therefore, in the history of this Court, do we behold this day. Of the many changes of added or diminished function which have occurred in its organization during the last two centuries, this is not the least. But though it enters this day on a new career—let us believe for yet other centuries to come—and though most of the present and now newly inaugurated ministers of its power are untried to its Bench, though not to its Bar, yet does not, nor will this tribunal seem strange to its habitual practitioners, as long as he, who is more intimately identified with the Court than any of his predecessors, and to whom we are indebted for the biography of the Court itself, continues to be a participant in its authority. Of those who have enunciated the law from this seat, some have departed to the Grand Assize: Edward Livingston, De Witt Clinton, Jacob Radcliffe, Col. Marinus Willet, Cadwallader D. Colden, John T. Irving and Wm. Inglis. Others have been transferred to other tribunals, where they are now at work: Michael Ullshoeffer, to the quiet but efficient administration of the Referee's office; Daniel P. Ingraham, Albert Cardozo and John R. Brady to the Supreme Court; and Lewis B. Woodruff, first to the Superior Court, then to the Court of Appeals, and now to the Federal Judiciary; while yet others, Henry Hilton, Hooper C. Van Vorst, and George C. Barrett, have returned to the forum, to invoke the very powers they wielded from its Bench. But the Presiding Judge remains faithful to his first love; and that familiar form, which, for twenty-six years, has occupied this Bench, may be seen there still. Let it be our prayer and hope that this honorable Court, venerable by its days, but fresh in its vigor, may ever boast as able and upright Judges in the coming years, as in the past, and preserve its ermine as immaculate, that it may still hold in order the surging interests of this commercial community, and that it may continue to rear and educate advocates in its arena, who, like EMMET, JAY and SAMSON, of a former day, and, more recently, like BRADY, so lately gone, and CUTTING, yesterday laid at his rest, shall add to its usefulness, its honor and its renown.

At the conclusion of Mr. MARSH's address the proceedings were brought to a close.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

River Thieves—Wife Beating—Stabbing—Minor Accidents.

Sergt. LOONIE and Roundsman SWIFT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, saw a small boat, which appeared to be deeply loaded, come from the middle of the East River, and run under the pier at the foot of East Nineteenth-street. Suspecting the boat to contain river thieves bringing their booty ashore, the officers watched on the pier for the boat to come out again, which it shortly afterward did, entirely empty. They called to the occupants to halt, but instead of obeying, three of them lay flat down in the bottom of the boat, while the fourth man pulled lustily out into the stream. LOONIE and SWIFT fired five shots at the boat, but without effect, so far as they could see, and it finally disappeared in the direction of Greenpoint. They then searched under the pier, where they found a large quantity of rope, valued at about $150, which had apparently been stolen from vessels in the harbor, and which they secured and delivered to the Property Clerk, where it awaits an owner.

Two cases of infringement of liberty under the recent resolution of the Board of Police were reported yesterday. MARTIN BURKE was arrested at 5 P. M., Thursday, in the Third Precinct, for fighting in the street, and was released by direction of Superintendent JOURDAN. He appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, at the required time next morning, and was committed for trial. OLIVER P. KEYES was arrested at 4 P. M., the same day, in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for disorderly conduct and assault and battery, upon the complaint of KATTIE BISHOP, of No. 101 West Thirty-sixth-street. He claimed the benefit of the regulation, and, giving a bond for his appearance, was released by Superintendent JOURDAN. He appeared next morning before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, according to the terms of his bond, and the complainant not appearing to prosecute, he was discharged.

About 1½ o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Moss, of the Second Precinct, found a man lying on the sidewalk at Broadway and John-street, bleeding profusely from two wounds, one in the back and the other in the face. He was in an exhausted condition, but after being removed to the Beekman-street Police Station he revived so far as to be able to give an account of himself. He said he was PATRICK NEVILLE, a bargeman, living at No. 100 Newark-street, Hoboken, N. J., and that some time ago he had a difficulty with a man named ROACH, living in West Seventeenth-street. About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, they met in Cortlandt-street, near Church, when ROACH stabbed NEVILLE, and immediately fled, and has not yet been arrested. The wounds of NEVILLE, which were found to be severe, having been dressed by Police Surgeon WATERMAN, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN CLARK, thirty-two years of age, who is insane, at an early hour yesterday morning, jumped from a third-story window of his residence, No. 339 Avenue A, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL DONNELLY, of No. 79 Baxter-street, was run over, yesterday, by a stage at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue, and received very severe injuries, having two ribs broken, besides other serious wounds. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the stage was arrested by Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested GEORGE NELSON, charged with brutally beating his wife at No. 455 Greenwich-street. She now lies in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital.

REBECCA WITHKOSKIE, three years of age, yesterday fell out of the third-story window of No. 349 Eighth-avenue to the sidewalk, and was severely injured.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the East River, near Thirty-eighth-street.

PATRICK KEENAN, a laborer, aged thirty-three, died at No. 510 East Sixteenth-street, yesterday, from sun-stroke sustained on Thursday.

PATRICK DEGNEN, aged three years, died, yesterday, at No. 1,000 Columbia-street, from scalds sustained on Thursday by falling into a boiler of hot water, left standing on the floor.

A sailor, name unknown, died suddenly, yesterday, on board the vessel *Thesis*, at Pier No. 27, East River.

HONORA RALEIGH, aged thirty five, a domestic, died of exhaustion from the heat at No. 166 East Thirty-sixth-street, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore, yesterday, at Governor's Island.

JOHN A. FISCHER, aged fifty-three, and a German, yesterday, died suddenly at No. 84 First-avenue, from the heat.

WM. BATES, aged thirty-two, a native of Connecticut, fell off a balcony early yesterday morning, at the premises No. 247 East Twenty-first street, and his dead body was found in the area at daylight. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

JOHN T. IRVING, CHARLES CARR and his wife, SARAH, who were arrested at No. 37 Grand-street, Hoboken, on a charge of being concerned in the burglary committed at Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, when the evidence in the case not being ready, the prisoners were remanded to the Fifth Ward Station-house. The premises of LINDEN, KINGSLEY & Co. at the above number, were entered several weeks ago, and a large amount of property in goods carried off. The arrests were made by the Hoboken Police after considerable trouble, and the case is said to be a clear one against the accused.

Mrs. CATHARINE MCNAMARA, of No. 22 Mott-street, was, yesterday, arrested at the gate of the Tombs Prison by the keeper, as she was entering on a pass to visit her two sons and daughter, JOHN and FRANK MCNAMARA and ANNIE CONNOR, who are now awaiting trial for burglary. The woman had a roll of clothing in her arms, which contained a file and brace and a large file, which were, no doubt, intended to effect an escape. Warden STACOM caused Mrs. MCNAMARA to be searched, when a letter was found, in which allusion was made to some man who is, no doubt, interested in the burglary. When Mrs. MCNAMARA was arraigned before Justice HOGAN she was remanded for trial.

JACOB BALLARD, a laborer, residing at No. 197 Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a set of jewelry valued at $29, from ANNIE ENRIGHT, of the same premises. The prisoner did not deny the larceny, nor that he pawned the property, merely remarking that "the jewelry was not worth the money." He was held for trial in default of bail.

Oakley, the Defaulting Cashier, out of Jail.

EDWARD J. OAKLEY was arrested several months ago by the United States authorities on a charge of having embezzled about $40,000 from the funds of the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, of which he was cashier, and was committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $10,000 bail. Previous to this event he enjoyed a good reputation in monetary circles, and was also favorably known in society. It appeared at the time that he had been induced to take the money by one of his relatives, and that he had lost all in stock speculations. Yesterday Mr. OAKLEY furnished the requisite amount of bail before Commissioner SHIELDS, and was accordingly released from his confinement. He previously gave $50,000 bail to answer in a civil action brought against him in one of the State Courts by the officers of the Bank.

More Writs in the Farez Extradition Case.

The latest phase in the proceedings in the case of FRANCOIS FAREZ, whose extradition is sought by the Swiss Government on the ground of forgery, was the issuing of writs of habeas corpus and *certiorari* by Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, on motion of Mr. COUDERT, the prisoner's counsel. They were made returnable today. On the hearing before Judge BLATCHFORD, a few days ago, on similar writs, the case was remanded to the Commissioner, for the purpose of giving the accused a new examination, on the ground that the first one was invalid, because he was refused permission to testify in his own behalf. The prisoner's counsel will argue today that the commitment of the Commissioner being declared illegal, the Court had no right to send FAREZ back for a fresh examination.

Indictment of the Fugitive Collector.

The United States Grand Jury presented a large batch of indictments at the Circuit Court, yesterday, among which was one against JOSHUA F. BAILEY, the defaulting Revenue Collector, who fled from this City last Spring to escape arrest. He is indicted on seven counts, in which he is charged with embezzling upward of $600,000 belonging to the Government, and which was intrusted to his care. A warrant was issued for his arrest some time ago by Commissioner SHIELDS, it being supposed at the time that he was concealed somewhere in Canada

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 1.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, R.	115¼	
1,500	U. S. 6s, 1881, C.	115¼	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¾	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		
	n.	111¾	
38,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	111¾	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67,		
	c.c.	111¾	
80,000	do.	111¾	
496,000	do.	111¾	
50,000	do.	111¾	
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108¾	
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¾	
51,000	do.	109	
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	118¾	
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.o	66	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64¾	
27,000	do.	64¾	
20,000	do.	64¾	
20,000	N. C. Old Bonds	50	
15,800	do.	50¾	
4,000	do.	50¾	
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	33¾	
5,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T.	26¾	
5,000	Louisiana 6s, L. B	77	
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W. L., x.int.	92	
4,000	Erie, 6th M.	84	
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds, x. int.	90	
5,000	C., Bur. & Q., 8s, x. int.	111	
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85¾	
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s, x. int.	99	
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv't.	96	
1,000	Col., C. & I.C. 1st	84½	
1,000	do.	84	

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	112	
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	112¾	
8,000	do.	112	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	111¾	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111¾	
43,000	do.	111¾	
22,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¾	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	
36,000	do.	65¼	
20,000	N. Car. Old Bds.	50	
2,000	do.	50½	
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	30¾	
10,000	N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	27	
4,000	C. & R. I. & Pacific 7s.	99	
1,000	Alb. & Sus.	94	
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105½	
500	Consol. Coal of Md	30	
100	West. Union Tel.	34¾	
1,500	Pac. Mail, bel.	43	

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20, '67,		
	x. int.	111¾	
10,000	American Gold.	112¾	
100	Canton.		
200	West. Un. Tel.	34¾	
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98¾	
200	Reading R.	107¾	
400	do.	b5.	107¾
100	L. S. & M. So.		99¾
300	Erie R.		23¾
200	Mil. & St. Paul.		66¾
	do.	b5.	67
100	Boston W. Pr.		16
200	Newark & C. H. R.		860. 90

FRIDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Schedule of the Public Debt, for the 1st of July, reaches us this afternoon from the Treasury at Washington, with the gratifying result of **$20,202,000** reduction in the Debt since the 1st of June. This large sum, liquidated in a single month, the last month of the fiscal year, 1870, added to the previous reduction of Debt, under the present Administration, gives a total since the 4th of March, 1869, say in sixteen months, of **$129,004,000**. Of this amount $124,000,000 has been applied to the purchase of United States 5-20s, in reduction of the Funded Debt, and $15,000,000 to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt of the United States. These gratifying results, since the incoming of the present Administration, recurring as they do every month and especially important in the instance before us, speak well not only for the prosperous condition of the country, but for the economies in expenditure and reforms in the collection of the Revenues introduced under the existing financial and administrative rule at Washington.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	July 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,702,464,500
Less in Sinking Fund	.....	124,202,968
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,478,451,532
Other gold bonds	505,298,800	505,298,800
Total outstanding	$2,107,886,150	$1,983,748,332
Decrease under new Administration		$124,097,418

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 1, 1869.	July 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,072	$356,106,556
Fractional currency	26,781,547	39,578,085
Gold notes	26,775,560	34,547,120
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,545,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	3,647,367	3,647,367
Accrued interest	26,071,284	50,877,557
In gross	$533,211,899	$514,231,686
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	112,776,449
Total	$434,470,638	$431,555,736
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	28,945,067
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$402,610,669
Decrease in unfunded debt		$15,006,440
Decrease in funded stocks		123,997,418
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$139,004,058

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,983,745,732	
Unfunded	402,610,469	
Total July 1, 1870	$2,386,359,201	
Total June 1, 1870	2,406,562,441	
Decrease of month	$20,203,240	

There has been some talk in Wall-street, in the last few days, not creditable to our local Judiciary, in regard to what one of the two-penny organs of FISK & GOULD is pleased to term the "capture" and "confiscation" of six millions and upward of Erie Common Stock, in English ownership, by these parties. We have heretofore explained that the New-York Bankers (Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & Co.) for the English holders in trust for this large-class Stock, Messrs. RAPHAEL & HEATH, of London, applied to the Farmers' Trust Company, first, for the registration of 15,000 shares, and, secondly, for the registration of about 65,000 shares. In both cases Messrs. VON HOFFMAN were referred to the Erie Office up town for the examination of the validity of the Certificates. In the case of the first parcel of 15,000 shares, the order came down that they might be registered. In the other instance of sixty-odd thousand shares, an attachment was sued out after the Certificates were left at the Erie Office, restraining their registration or return until the further order of the Court, on the ground that the English holders were attempting a transfer, in place of registration, in contempt of the injunction of the Court some time since issued against all transfers. On the subsequent hearing of the case, and on the affidavits of Messrs. VON HOFFMAN that they designed no contempt of Court and no purpose of transferring the stock, but simply requested the registration of the Certificates at the Trust Company, the Court released the attachment and granted the right of registration. But before this order could be carried out and the Certificates reclaimed by the owners, another attachment was sued out, and an action for damages in the nominal sum of $5,000,000 instituted against the London holders of the stock before the same Court, (Justice BARNARD,) and a Receiver in the case, on an *ex parte* hearing, was appointed to take possession of the sixty odd thousand Shares. Nor is this all. An application is now made to transfer the whole of this Stock into the name of the Receiver appointed by the Court, although each Certificate bears upon its face a complete bill of sale to the London Trustees, with Power of Attorney to these Trustees alone to transfer the Stock. Should this application be followed by the order of the Court to make the transfer, the "confiscation" of the Stock will be as complete as its "capture" is already an acknowledged fact.

The collection of the July Dividends today proceeded with great activity in Wall-street, and nearly all the Banks and Banking Houses, as well as the United States Treasury, at which these payments are to be made, were crowded. The crowd at the Treasury was not so great as it would otherwise have been, because of the prepayments of July Interest earlier in the week.

The Wall-street markets continue to advance. The Public Funds rose another ¼ ₱ cent. today, and Gold also went up ¼@¼ ₱ cent., or from 111¾ to 112¾, closing with sales at 112¾ ₱ cent. There was a large business done in all the Public Funds, and an active movement, in good part speculative, in Gold, while the Foreign Exchanges were quoted as high as 110 ₱ cent. for sixty days London, although on inquiry at the close of business we could hear of no actual business above 109½ ₱ cent., less a brokerage. The rate is stiff at 110¼ ₱ cent., less a brokerage. Opinions differ widely as to the probable extent of the export demand for Gold Coin in July, though it seems to be generally conceded that some shipments will have to be made in settlement of July Dividends for Foreign account, and in the absence of a sufficient supply of Produce Bills.

The Railway Market took a more decided upward turn this afternoon than was reached yesterday or the day before, and the Holiday of the FOURTH is likely to be welcomed by a buoyant feeling in this, as well as the other departments of the Exchange. The New York Central and Western Shares were generally higher and the demand at and after the late Board quite spirited. The market finally closed as follows, as compared with Thursday night. Gold left off firm at 112¾@ 112¾, and the 5-20s of 1867 at 111¾ Ex-coupon.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	*111¾
American Gold Coin	111¾	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	65
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	99⅝
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	93⅞	95½
Reading Railroad	107½	107⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116¾	117⅞
North-western Common	83¼	83⅝
North-western Preferred	88½	89¾
Pacific Mail Company	41¼	42½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	82
St. Paul Common	66⅛	67
Lake Shore	99¼	100½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	36⅛
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	109
Toledo and Wabash	56¼	58⅜

*Ex Dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 1.

Gold receipts	$1,023,194 83
Gold payments	5,282,859 30
Gold balance	73,384,129 29
Currency receipts	490,705 77
Currency payments	3,226,933 15
Currency balance	11,260,176 23
Customs	277,000 00

Report of general balance discontinued.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coupon, '67	111¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115¾	5-20 coupon, '65	111¾
5-20 coupon, '62	112¾	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coupon, '64	112¾	10-40 coupon	108⅞
5-20 coupon, '65	112¾	6s currency	113¾
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	x111¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	66	Ill. Canal bds., '70	101
Tenn. 6s, n. bds	64¾	Ill. cou. 6s, '77	101
Georgia 6s	79	Ill. cou. 6s, '79	101
North Car. 6s, old	50½	Ill. Water Loan	101
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	38½	Ind. 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68	32	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '73	100
N. Car. F. A., n. bds	30	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '78	100
N. Car. St. A., Spec. T.	26¾	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '86	100
Missouri 6s	91¾	Mich. 7 ₱ c., '78	103
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	91¾	Mich. 7 ₱ c., War L.	103
La. 6s, Levee	77	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	103¾
La. 7s, consolidated	82	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	112
California 7s	108	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70	110
Cal. 7s, large bds	108	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	105¾
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	105¾
Ala. 8s	95	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	105¾
Ala. 5s, Railroad bds	95	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	105¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	75	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	106
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '75	99	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	106
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	99	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	99	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100
Kentucky 6s	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	90	Tol., W. & W. C. S. F.	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Erie 1st Ext	93	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93¾	Mil. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st	104
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 88	78¾	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '83-90	101	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97
Harlem 1st	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112¾	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102¼
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	94¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	86¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94¼
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	85
Cen. Pac. Bonds	x90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	93
Union Pac. 1st Bds	x85	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Union Pac. 1st, L. G.	85	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75¼
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	110	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	88¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	Peoria, B. & Jo. Bonds	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	92	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89¾
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107½
Lack. & West. Bonds	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95
Del., L. & West. 2d	97¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	84
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	70
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	127½	Fourth National	105
Manhattan	155	Ninth National	112
Mechanics'	135	Tenth National	128
America	145	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	103
City	107	Del. & Hud. Canal	124¾
Phenix	110½	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Tradesmen's	150	American Coal	34½
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	54¾
State of New-York	105	Consol. Coal of Md.	30
Ocean	85	Cumberld Coal & Iron	36
Mercantile	126	Western Union Tel.	34¼
American Exchange	113	Quicksilver Mining	7
Bank of the Republic	120	Mariposa Mining	2¾
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Preferred	15¾
Irving	114	American Express	44
East River	111	Wells-Fargo Express	16¾
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	13
Nassau	104	Adams Express	68¾
Shoe and Leather	165	U. S. Express	46¾
St. Nicholas	120	Merc. Union Express	13¾
Importers' & Traders	154	Pacific Mail	41¾
Park	161	Atlantic Mail	30

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99¼
City 6s, new	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	119¼	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	115⅝	116
Reading	107½	107⅝
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	37¼	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	29	29⅜
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	87¾	87⅞

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry-goods have been to the specie value of $934,444; amount marketed, $864,316.

Messrs. LANCASTER, BROWN & Co., No. 28 Nassau-street, pay the July interest for the Richmond and York River Road, Virginia and Tennessee Road, and the Petersbur

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanchh De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and Company.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their ads as early as noon in the day if possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Corps Legislatif, on Thursday, an exciting debate occurred on the Military Contingent bill. The Government called for 90,000, instead of 100,000, as usual, and M. FAVRE opposed even this number of men, speaking in opposition to a large standing army while the Empire was at peace. The bill was sustained by M. OLLIVIER, and the excitement is represented to have been intense. The majority voted against continuing the discussion the next day....The small-pox continues to spread in Paris....The trial of the members of the International Workmen's Society is still in progress in Paris, and the defense of the prisoners has been entered upon....The London *Times* commends the "prudence and forbearance of the United States Government in relation to Cuban affairs." ....The "hands" in the Mallow Mills, Ireland, have struck for an advance of wages....An unsuccessful attempt was recently made by farm laborers at Killarney to destroy a number of mowing machines....In the House of Commons, yesterday, an amendment to the Education bill, making education free to all, was voted down by a majority of 225....The death of Mr. VIZETILLY, the artist, is contradicted....In a coal mine in Talke, Staffordshire, England, recently, four men were suffocated to death by coal gas....The Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, Ireland, Rev. Dr. JOHN DERRY, is dead....The collection of turnpike tolls at 500 gates in England was abolished yesterday, by an act passed by Parliament last year....The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has issued a protest against the cession of Gambia to France. ....Rainy weather throughout England is reported....The Duke of MONTPENSIER is again a candidate for the throne of Spain. The deficit in the budget is 700,000,000 of reals.....The Khédive of Egypt is about to set out on a visit to Constantinople.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of some routine business, the Tax bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its consideration concluded. Amendments offered, one taxing the interest on Government bonds and another imposing a five per cent. tax on the incomes from bonds, were both rejected after a long debate. Some changes were made in the bill, when it was reported to the Senate, and all amendments concurred in, except those upon which a separate vote was asked. The first of these was in reference to striking out the income tax sections, and after various propositions looking to the continuance of the tax, the amendment dispensing with it was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 21. The amendment inserted continuing the tax on salaries and dividends for 1870, after being amended so as to cease Aug. 1, was also agreed to. A motion to continue the tax on gross receipts, as at present, was lost by a tie vote. Pending the vote on other points in the bill, a recess was taken until evening. At the evening session, the vote striking out the income tax was reconsidered by a vote of 26 to 25, and a long debate ensued upon this subject. An amendment was finally adopted extending the tax until 1872 at the rate of two and one-half per cent., and the Senate reversed its action, striking out the tax by a vote of 26 to 22, and at a late hour adjourned.

In the House the greater portion of the session was devoted to the further consideration of the Funding bill, which was finally passed, by a vote of 129 to 41. The changes made in the bill, as reported from Committee, are of minor importance. A number of amendments were, however, offered, which, after being debated at length, were rejected. The bill, as passed, was substituted for the Senate bill. During the morning hour a number of private bills, relating to patents, were passed, and also a bill releasing all legacy and succession tax on devises and bequests made by MATHEW VASSAR to the Vassar College, located at Poughkeepsie, in this State. The House, at 4¼ P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

The iron foundry of WILLIAM GATCHELL, in Boston, together with the contents, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $7,800.

The excitement over the race between the Mississippi steamers *R. E. Lee* and the *Natchez* is said to be very great in Memphis. The betting is large and in favor of the *Lee*. The boats passed Natchez yesterday morning about 10 A. M., the *Lee* leading by fourteen minutes.

The passengers of the *Tennessee*, from Charleston, burned at sea, passed through Richmond yesterday morning. They are expected to reach this City today.

POMEROY TUCKER, for many years editor of the Palmyra *Sentinel*, died yesterday at Troy, aged 68 years.

Dr. L. W. ROGERS was yesterday chosen President, for the ensuing year, of the State Dental Society, in session at Albany.

On Thursday afternoon a terrible accident happened to MARY GAUTLEY, aged about thirteen years, in the rope-walk, in Elizabeth. Her long hair caught in the shaft of the machinery, and she was instantly caught up. Her entire scalp, with part of one ear, was torn off. Medical aid was summoned and the scalp sewed on, but she is not expected to recover.

The crops throughout Kansas, instead of being destroyed by the drouth and by grasshoppers, as reported, are represented to be in splendid condition, with the promise of a larger yield than usual.

The public debt statement for July shows the debt to have been decreased by $20,303,772 04 during the month of June.

The Lisbon Paper Mill, at Lisbon Falls, Me., owned by A. C. DENISON & Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $10,000.

Judge R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, yesterday resigned his position on the Bench, preparatory to entering upon a canvass in the State as the Union Reform candidate for Governor.

A meeting of the Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature was held at Richmond last evening, for the purpose of reporting a plan for redistricting the State, in view of the coming Congressional elections, and also to take steps for the reorganization of the party.

The number of life-insurance policies issued in Ohio during the past year is 14,544, representing an amount insured of $36,756,000. The premiums received for the same time, amount to $3,872,000.

A very severe hail-storm throughout a portion of New Mexico, on Thursday, injured seriously the corn crop.

The new State Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, Conn., was formally opened on Thursday, Gov. ENGLISH and others being present.

The State Medical Association of Maine closed its session at Bangor, in that State, yesterday. The second Tuesday of June was fixed upon as the time for the next annual meeting.

There were five cases of sun-stroke in Chicago on Thursday, three of which were fatal.

CHAS. B. CONKLIN, charged with robbing the American Merchants' Union Express Company in August last, in connection with the HARRISON BROTHERS, was arrested, in Albany, on Thursday evening, and taken to Fonda. He is to be examined today. A case is now pending in the Supreme Court against CONKLIN, instituted by the Express Company, and an order of arrest has been issued holding him to bail in the sum of $40,000.

Commodore PENNOCK assumed command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, relieving Admiral WINSLOW.

The Harvard Base-ball Club defeated the Princeton Club, yesterday, by a score of 26 to 13, in a game at Boston, Mass.

Chief-Justice DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday administered the oath of office to the three additional Judges of that Court, whose election was provided for by the recent amendment to the State Constitution. The new Judges are HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, RICHARD L. LARREMORE, and JOSEPH F. DALY.

The argument for a partial injunction in the case of the Erie Railroad *vs.* The Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Central and Hudson River Railroads, was concluded before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, and the Judge said that he would render his decision by Tuesday next, if not before.

The Quarantine commissioners held no meeting yesterday in consequence of the illness of Commissioner BARTON. The rates for Quarantine services are therefore not yet adjusted.

The President's Position.

The President is at this moment subjected to criticisms which no man situated as he is could afford to disregard, since they proceed not from those who are opposed to him in politics, but from those who have hitherto been among his most cordial supporters. The complaint that in many important respects he is disappointing the just expectations of the people gains ground every day, and is echoed back from all parts of the country. A year ago he had every advantage in his favor. People were prepared to extend to him the most generous consideration and forbearance. Ordinary shortcomings would have been readily pardoned. We have ourselves, as our readers will attest, ever been foremost to do justice to his intentions, and to place his actions in the most favorable light before the country. But it would be useless to deny that the President is rendering it a task of increasing difficulty to defend him against enemies into whose hands he is constantly playing.

It is certainly not the fault of his supporters in the Press that so thorough a want of harmony exists between the Senate and himself. Matters seem to be getting into very much the same state as they were in the time of ANDREW JOHNSON. Projects in which the President takes a deep interest are ignominiously cast out of the Senate. This opposition may partly be due to the dissatisfaction with which certain features of the President's policy are regarded, but it may be traced still more clearly to the want of tact which Gen. GRANT often displays in his dealings with men. He seems to have lost the art of conciliation. His nominations to office are dictated in many instances by caprice, or by personal preferences which are founded on motives inexplicable to those who entertain a high opinion of his character. His antagonists, indeed, find it easy to interpret his conduct by the assumption that he is influenced by all kinds of unworthy considerations. We who have patiently stood by him cannot tranquilly accept that hypothesis. But in presence of some of his acts we stand bewildered—it is impossible to defend them; it is impossible even to understand them. They are purely phenomenal in their character, and cannot in any way be traced to the ordinary causes of political action.

One of the great mistakes which President GRANT is making is to suppose that the quality of determination, not to call it obstinacy, which won for him many of his successes in the field, will serve him equally well in the arena of statesmanship. The first duty of any one who occupies his great position is to suppress his own individual preferences whenever they are in conflict with the public interests. Instead of exercising this degree of self-denial, the President seems to know but one rule—what he has once decided upon must never afterward be modified. If, for some inscrutable reason, he promises an office, nothing can induce him to alter his purpose. He is deaf alike to the appeals of his friends and the taunts of his enemies. Once more he has delighted his opponents and disheartened his supporters. He has made a nomination for the New-York Collectorship which sets rational explanation at defiance. We have no desire to attack Mr. THOMAS MURPHY. Much may doubtless be said in his favor. He has been a good Republican, and has doubtless endeared himself to a large circle of friends. But President GRANT knows perfectly well, or he might know if he chose, that he ought not to have removed Mr. GRINNELL in order to make room for Mr. MURPHY. There was no necessity for the step. The public have not been considered in it. It is open to objections which have been placed before the President—but he has chosen to disregard them all. If the choice of Mr. MURPHY is confirmed by the Senate, we can do nothing more than hope that he will discharge the duties of his office in a manner which will reflect credit on his character. It would be useless to discuss his personal fitness any further. President GRANT has made up his mind, and that process seems sometimes to exclude the ordinary operation of reasoning upon the human understanding. But there are few public men who could afford to repeat experiments of this kind. If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his impartial supporters—supporters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expect—he must not be surprised if in the end he finds himself standing alone.

The Relation of Canada to Great Britain.

The Canadians move slowly, or the anomalous relationship which now vexes them and fourtails their material prosperity would long since have terminated. Colonial loyalty, however, though always demonstrative, is nearly always selfish in its character. It is ostentatious, but sinister. Make it the recipient of imperial bounty, and there is no limit to its devotedness. Let difficulties overtake and losses befall it, and forthwith it protests against the heartlessness and ingratitude of the parent State. So long as the British Government lavished the money of its tax-payers upon Canada, it was reverenced as the model of administrative wisdom. Now that it proposes to care a little more for the tax-payers, and to do a little less for Canada, the people of the colony begin to calculate the profit and loss of British connection, and to lose faith in the heaven-born sagacity of British statesmanship. They are quite confident that unless Mr. GLADSTONE discards the interests of his tax-payers and thinks only of the convenience and pleasure of Canada, the sun of the Empire will soon set forever. They are firmly persuaded that England must continue cheerfully and without stint to subsidize railroads in Canada, and to distribute among its population many millions annually, upon the hypothesis that she thereby performs duties incident to her position,—or that England herself will sink into insignificance. Such is the substance of the philosophy with which noisy loyalty in the northern part of this continent just now tries to keep itself cool and comfortable.

From the Press the discussion has passed to the platform. Montreal, the chief city of the Dominion, has had its public meeting on the subject. Of course, the promoters of the meeting are intense in their loyalty. Never able to manage the affairs of their own colony with anything like success, they have felt it their duty to sit in judgment on the policy of the Empire. They are convinced that Lord GRANVILLE, as Colonial Secretary, does not know his business, and that Mr. GLADSTONE must shape his policy after the good old Tory model, or his Government and the Empire will go to the dogs. The recent Fenian raid has enabled them to realize vividly the unpleasantness of their position. Here they are, devoted subjects of Her Majesty, actually required by her advisers to take care of themselves! Their logic is as profound as their patriotism. What glory or gain is there in being under the British flag on the American continent if they must guard their own soil against Fenian invaders? To render the glory worth boasting of, England must protect them from every foe; and, unless glory and gain go together, of what use is glory? The case was not put thus sharply and clearly by the loyal orators at the Montreal meeting; but their ideas, simmered down, come to this and nothing more.

Practically, what is the grievance and what the redress suggested? For the grievance the Government and people of the United States are declared to be in no small degree responsible. Those emissaries of Satan, the Fenians, are at the bottom of the mischief, and for the Fenian ability to harass and assail Canada, this country must be held responsible. We are indeed described in one of the resolutions as "a civilized and Christian people,"—a compliment for which, considering its source, we cannot be too grateful. But we are reminded that the failure to suppress Fenianism has provoked in the bosom of Canadian loyalty "feelings of resentment and indignation" toward us. All this is very solemn and very sad. Solemn, because under the load of Canadian "resentment and indignation" our Summer will lose its lightness and our Union its safety. Sad, because, remembering that but for the intervention of Federal authority, the other day, the now exultant Canadian militia might have been compelled to sing a different tune, these feelings reveal a degree of ingratitude of which Canadian chivalry should be ashamed.

But the remedy? We entreat Gen. GRANT and Mr. FISH to collect their courage before we state it. In the first place, then, the Canadian Executive is informed that its duty is to "come to a clear understanding" with the British Government in reference to "the nature, term, and extent of the support the Dominion will receive in future in upholding the honor of the British flag." Well would it be for us if this were all. But, as a part of the same duty, the Canadian Executive is told that it must, through the imperial authorities, demand "indemnity from the Government of the United States for repeated outrages permitted from their territory." There's a task for Mr. THORNTON. He has already conveyed to our State Department the grateful appreciation of his Government in regard to President GRANT's action toward the Fenians on the border; and in doing this, the British Minister expressed the views of the journals and people of his country. The valorous loyalists of Montreal, however, insist that, instead of rendering thanks to Uncle Sam, he shall be called upon for "indemnity." It is not enough that he did for the Canadians what their handful of militia could not hope to do; he must pay them indemnity for their fright. Perhaps the Canadian Executive will try to collect it—perhaps not. They have heard already what the London Press thinks of the "fool's errand" on which their Mr. CAMPBELL has been dispatched.

We have presented one aspect of the Montreal meeting. It had another and a less ridiculous side. For there are sensible loyalists as well as foolish ones, and the latter were not allowed to have everything their own way. Hon. JOHN YOUNG championed the cause of independence. He used the Fenian disturbance, not as a pretext for a charitable appeal to England, or an unjust and untenable complaint against the United States, but as an occasion which should lead colony and parent country to reconsider their relations as "a mutual cause of difficulty," an escape from which must be sought in peaceful separation and colonial independence. He set forth a new state of governmental existence as essential to the prosperity and peace of Canada; deriving from the tone of English statesmen an assurance that a request for the concession of independence will be acquiesced in when made.

It is not possible to doubt where, in this contest of Provincial opinion, reason and expediency rest. The tendency of British statesmanship, so far as Canada is concerned, does not admit of misinterpretation. It recognizes in Canada a source of perpetual weakness to the Empire, and has again and again indicated its desire to be relieved from the burden. To the minds of all but flunkeys, that alone should be a sufficient cause for quiet separation. The connection which brings weakness to the Empire also entails constant danger upon the colony; and from that danger no appeal to imperial magnanimity, no nonsense about exacting indemnity from the United States, can extricate the Canadians. They may not fully learn the lesson today or to-morrow, but learn it they will, under a teaching which delay will not render less imperious or unpleasant.

Brooklyn Water Supply and Taxation.

Apprehensions of a short supply of water for Brooklyn are being freely expressed in the local papers of that city, and there is some talk of commencing the erection of a stone reservoir, which, it is said, should have been built years ago. This danger may actually exist, and yet it would not be surprising if the real import of this alarm were an increase of the rate of taxation, rather than a short supply of water. Taxes have had an upward tendency in Brooklyn for some time, and when the assessed valuation of property was advanced twenty-five per cent. last year, so as to keep the rate the same as heretofore, there were not a few who looked for an increase in the tax rates also, as soon as any pretext could be found.

Brooklyn is quite as much under the control of a ring as New-York. It centers in its Water Board, as ours did in the Street Department, and if the ring leaders could agree there need be no danger of any scarcity of water. Long Island seems to be scarcely more than the cover of a vast reservoir, for water can be found almost anywhere by digging a few feet below the surface. Prospect Park boasts of having in it one of the largest wells in the world, capable of yielding some millions of gallons a day, which might be used to supply the city in case of need, even though it is not under the control of the Water Board. There would be, therefore, little real danger of a short water supply for Brooklyn, were the authorities working harmoniously together. But they are not. Mayor KALBFLEISCH refuses to sign the Park bonds, authorized by the Legislature, although ordered to do so by several decisions of competent Courts; and as the respective Presidents of the Water Board and Park Commission are radically opposed to each other politically, it would be vain to look to them for co-operation. We hope for better things for Brooklyn, but it is to be feared that, as matters now stand, the citizens of the City of Churches are not only in danger of higher taxes, but of a scarcity of water even in the face of an abundant available supply.

Reform in Our Street Conveyances.

The horse-car companies and stage proprietors of this City have long since proved their indifference to any consideration of public convenience. But in matters where their own interest coincides with the comfort of their passengers, we might expect them to show some regard for the latter. Leather cushions, for example, must be cheaper than plush, while certainly more cleanly, and, in Summer at least, more comfortable. Yet it is only within a few days that one or two of our omnibuses have presented this innovation. Wooden or cane seats, such as are in use on many of the car lines, would be still better for hot weather. Why, also, should we not have light Summer stages, similar, let us say, to those running in the Central Park? The increased patronage they would command would probably go far to pay for the cost of construction. A conductor, too, as we have more than once insisted, should be placed on each omnibus, leaving to the driver only the care of his horses, and relieving ladies from the risk they now constantly run of being thrown down and injured in dismounting.

In all these respects the cars are certainly in advance of the stages. But they have their sins in common to answer for, chief of which is, of course, the vile overcrowding. This can only be remedied by stringent legislation. But, in the meantime, a compromise might be effected between profit and comfort, by arranging seats on the roofs of the cars and stages. This might necessitate making the vehicles slightly heavier; but if the inside load were kept down to its legitimate proportion, the strain on the horses would be no greater. In Summer, the outside places would be at a premium, as they are now on the omnibuses. It is almost time, too, for the car companies to reduce their fares. With the reduction in price of many supplies necessary to the business, the reason they alleged for the additional cent over their lawful fare, ceases to exist.

Omnibus proprietors would do well to take these suggestions to heart. Their vehicles are not, like the street-cars, indispensable, but hold their places in the passenger-carrying trade of the City by a factitious and uncertain tenure which every day makes more precarious. Two of the City stage lines live on the railway travel debouching at their respective termini. Another is supported almost entirely by Wall-street. The establishment of a well-regulated and cheap system of Hansom cabs would probably cripple the omnibus people seriously, if it did not crush them altogether. They would do well therefore to prepare for that evil day, which, long delayed, must surely come at last, by beginning to show some deference to a public they have so much imposed on.

Another Mare's Nest.

Enterprise in journalism is commendable when directed by reasonable intelligence and a proper regard for probabilities. But midnight editorials, which are based upon the palpable blunders of the telegraph or some half-informed Washington correspondent, are considerably worse than useless. For example, the *Tribune* indulged, yesterday morning, in a tirade upon a supposed appropriation of ten million of dollars for the removal of a small tribe of Indians in California. The House of Representatives had, as alleged, inserted $7,500,000 for this contingency, in the general Indian Appropriation bill, and the Senate had raised the sum to ten millions! The telegraph reported these figures as coming before the House of Representatives on Wednesday. But the very gross blunder should have been palpable, and so saved the indignation, as well as credit, of our contemporary about lobby jobs and all that sort of costly rascality. Why, the whole Indian Appropriation bill as it left the House was made under four millions, and after the Senate tacked on the appropriations to fulfill certain Indian treaties of 1867-8 which the House has never yet recognized, it was less than seven millions. The California item, so magnified by the blunder of the telegraph as to rouse the fiery midnight zeal of the *Tribune* to denounce it, was no doubt seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) as voted by the House, and one hundred thousand ($100,000) as raised by the Senate.

The same number of the *Tribune* announces editorially, that:

"Thirty millions of dollars is the excess of Internal Revenue receipts for the year ending yesterday over those of 1869. The Customs receipts fall off, on an estimate, about ten millions, while the revenue from lands and miscellaneous sources is about the same as last year. The total revenue for 1870, on a reduced scale of taxes and duties, is nearly, if not quite, $400,000,000, against a revenue for 1869 of $370,943,747."

Now, the Customs do not fall off. They have notoriously been on the increase, and it is almost certain that in place of ten millions deficient, they will be twelve or thirteen millions in excess of 1869, or say in gross, $192,500,000, against $180,008,000 last year. The Washington statement of $170,000,000 for 1870, was either another blunder of the telegraph, or a gross mistake of the *Tribune* correspondent. The internal revenues are not "thirty millions" in excess by four or five millions. The total revenues are nearer $410,000,000 than $400,000,000, a difference which is certainly worth noting.

Inland Storm Signals.

Although the system of storm-signals designed by a recent act of Congress is calculated to be of great service, especially along our coasts, it must, from the very nature of our requirements, be incomplete. The forts and military stations where observations are to be made, and from which the requisite warnings are to proceed, are too few in number, and too widely scattered to act with perfect efficiency. It is true that along certain lines announcements of violent atmospheric disturbance may be conveyed with tolerable certainty. But the vast interior, with its immense agricultural products, will receive comparatively little benefit from the arrangement. This is a matter of great importance, when we consider the great annual loss incurred by grain-growers and grass-producers from storms during the harvest season. It is estimated that on an average, more than one-fourth of the hay and grain crops are destroyed by storms, and any method by which so great a loss could be guarded against would be a national advantage.

The object to be gained by any signal system is thorough diffusion of warnings, whenever and wherever storms are likely to be most injurious. At harvest time, a few hours more or less may prove the destruction or salvation of large amounts of grain. A crop may be cut just in time to be drenched by cataracts of rain; whereas, had the farmer but known what was in store for him, he would have delayed operations until the danger had passed. A little time given to get crops under cover, where cover is accessible, would frequently be invaluable. The question is how this time can be given—how the farmer can be informed that a storm is advancing toward him with a certain defined rate of progress? A plan which is now receiving attention, offers what seems a practical suggestion on the subject. The proposal is that the telegraph companies should supply telegrams of approaching storms to the towns throughout the country, and that the news be spread from these towns by firing a cannon. The country round for fifteen or twenty miles could thus be intelligibly notified. The signals would, of course, vary with the precise nature of the expected visitation—for instance, three discharges are named as sufficient to answer every purpose, the degree of interval between them being so fixed as to indicate the rate of approach, and other necessary particulars.

There is nothing difficult or expensive in a method like that described. The Western Union Telegraph Company is understood to be willing to co-operate in it, whenever any considerable number of cities and towns shall make arrangements to fire signal guns according to the plan proposed. The various fire companies throughout the country might be intrusted with a suitable cannon, and a "storm wire" could go in many cases direct to their engine-house. The details, however, will readily arrange themselves, and the plans, if carried out, would undoubtedly prove of great utility.

Washington dispatches to the evening Press represent the President as expressing a purpose still to press the San Domingo scheme, and a hope that the friends of annexation in the Senate will exert themselves to aid the project. We trust that the President is misrepresented by the correspondents in question. The Senate has pronounced against the project, and that decision should be respected by the Executive. To disregard it in any way would be to provoke a contest in which the Chief-Magistrate cannot be profitably involved. We supported the treaty while it was properly before the Senate. Now that it has been rejected, we see nothing but mischief in any attempt to revive it in the face of opposition. For the same reason, any attack upon the motives of Republican Senators who voted against the ratification of the treaty is much to be deprecated. It is fair to assume that their motives were as patriotic and good as those of Senators who voted in accordance with the President's wishes.

The Bailey defalcation has assumed proportions so gigantic that the public require some fuller and more satisfactory explanation of the manner in which it occurred than has yet been furnished. How was it possible for the Collector of two districts in New-York to defraud the Government to an amount exceeding six hundred thousand dollars? When did his frauds begin and when did they end? What kind of supervision must that have been which rendered them possible? The misappropriation of six hundred thousand dollars could not have been effected in a brief period. The process extended over years, and all the time Mr. BAILEY was extolled as a model officer. Did he contrive to outwit his superiors, or was their confidence in his goodness less than that which they affected? We are not yet prepared to admit, with the *World*, that "throughout the whole affair there has been a determined effort to screen the defaulter;" but it must be admitted that the present aspect of the case is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Will the Bureau of Internal Revenue throw light upon the subject?

Technically, perhaps, Mr. WELLS was not dismissed,—his office expired yesterday by limitation. The country will put a different construction upon the occurrence. The expiration of the office was an incident which might have been averted, and would have been averted had not Mr. BOUTWELL, in obedience to the monopolists, desired his removal. There can be no escape from that fact. And it is one which will bring no credit to the Administration, and no strength to the Republican Party. We have not always been able to concur with Mr. WELLS; but the singleness of purpose by which he has been animated, the zeal with which he has prosecuted an arduous, and, on the whole, an unpleasant task, and the value of his services to the tax-payers, are circumstances which have elevated his office into prime importance, and entitled him to juster and more generous treatment than he has received. His reports have enabled the country to realize the absurdities and iniquities of our fiscal system; they have demonstrated the inequalities and the wastefulness of present methods of taxation, and the feasibility and profitableness of thorough reform; and they have enabled Republicans to challenge approval as promoters of the investigation, and as being ready to turn its lessons to account. A task like that assigned to Mr. WELLS could not be efficiently performed without making enemies of those who derive gain from monopoly; and, with the help of the Secretary of the Treasury, they have, for the moment, triumphed. Mr. WELLS has done his duty, and is rewarded by being sacrificed.

Mr. SCHENCK may be gifted with a prophetic vision, but certainly he is not profound in the philosophy of finance. His professed faith in the success of a four per cent. loan is doubtless sincere, and the House may be willing to accept his faith as the evidence of things not seen by others. When he insists, however, that the rate of interest is higher in this country than in Europe simply because our Government is willing to pay more, he substitutes fancy for fact, and reveals a strange unfamiliarity with the laws which govern finance. "When the Government reduces its rate of interest," he says, "the general rate of interest will fall in proportion." Now, it may be quite true that the profitableness of investments in our six per cent. bonds has drawn into that channel sums that would otherwise have been available for ordinary enterprises; and that if the Government were able to substitute a lower rate of interest, there would be a greater readiness to accept other investments. But the result, so far as the aggregate amount available in the market is concerned, would be the same, and the general value of money would remain unchanged. That value is determined, not by the will of the Government, but by the laws of supply and demand. And it is greater than the value current in Europe, because the opportunities for the profitable use of money, consequent upon the amazing progress of material development on this continent, are in excess of those found elsewhere. Will Mr. SCHENCK explain, according to his theory, how it happens that the Illinois or Minnesota farmer borrows money at twice the rate of interest which obtains in the East?

The exciting debate in the French Legislative Assembly, yesterday, on the question of the annual military contingent, was an evidence of the growing restlessness of the nations of the Old World under the burden of standing armies. A reduction of ten thousand men in the annual levy, completely failed to satisfy the leading Opposition orators of the Corps Legislatif. It is rather more difficult to sympathize with their exceeding sensitiveness as to any reference to the result of the *Plebiscitum*, or any reminder of their obligations to the existing régime. The phrases of M. OLLIVIER, which seem to have excited a veritable tempest of excited feeling, were certainly not calculated to conciliate the Republican Deputies, but scarcely appear to have deserved the appearance of indignation with which they were received.

The proceedings at the installation, yesterday, of the new Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, remind us how closely the field of the antiquarian and that of the modern annalist lie in New-York. This is not to be explained so much by the fact of rapid material expansion, as by the swift advance of modern ideas in our existing civil polity. New-York of today is separated from the time and usages spoken of from personal observation by Mr. GERARD, by a gulf as wide as that which separates European nations from the Middle Ages. The proceedings also serve to recall the fact that we have a past of curious picturesqueness and interest, the features of which still live in the memory of a few men living among us, but which are in some danger of passing into comparative oblivion, owing to our want of interest in their preservation.

To her accumulated national difficulties, Spain adds the constantly recurring one of a financial deficit. To a country whose available resources are so scanty as those of Spain, a sum equal to $70,000,000 represents a very formidable balance on the wrong side of the account. If those at present at the head of affairs in that unhappy realm would, instead of endeavoring to perpetuate a bankrupt kingdom, only give the experiment a fair trial of a Republic that should pay its way, they would not only merit the eternal gratitude of their fellow-countrymen, but the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana, June 25, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser HEMPSTEAD for the early receipt of our mail packages.

Cholera, Yellow Fever and Small-pox Co-operating with Civil War to Depopulate the Island—Pursuit of Del Sol Abandoned—Signal and Watch Towers to be Erected—Love and Politics—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 25, 1870.

In addition to the mortality which attends a civil war, we have several other agencies operating to decrease the population and add to the present horrible and sad condition of the Island of Cuba. Small-pox, yellow fever and cholera seem to emulate each other in carrying off victims. In some localities one prevails, in others some one of the other two reigns supreme, while in others all three co-operate harmoniously in their destructive work, either in a mild form or else as epidemics. The sanitary condition of the entire island is in a most deplorable state. Towns and hamlets exist where disease and the war have carried off thirty per centum of the population This is specially noticeable in the small places, while in the larger, such as Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, or Santiago de Cuba, it is scarcely perceptible. Small-pox in this city still exists with extreme violence in the outskirts and wards inhabited by the poorer classes. Yellow fever has not yet assumed its epidemic character, but cholera has again made its appearance. It has not become epidemic yet, the deaths for the past few days having been few—not exceeding fifteen a day. Greater mortality is apprehended, however, and Gov. ROBERTS has arranged two hospitals, to be used in case of necessity, one at San Ysidro Church, and the other in the Cerro. Today's report of the Board of Health is favorable, announcing only seven cholera deaths and a decrease in the number of attacked. At Cienfuegos it is decreasing, but it reigns with undisputed sway at Sagua and vicinity. Some of the officers and crew on the gun-boats cruising between Sagua and Remedios have died, and the gun-boats themselves have been ordered not to communicate with the rest of the fleet at present.

THE WAR—PURSUIT OF DEL SOL FUTILE.

The news of actual encounters is very scant, the state of the roads making movements impossible. The grand combination of the Colon, Macagua and other forces against JESUS DEL SOL turns out to be a failure. The insurgents are withdrawing to the inaccessible Cienaga and mountains. The troops march from morning until night, and by chance catch and dispatch a solitary insurgent acting as advanced post or mail-carrier. The commander of the expedition, Col. VIHLES, of Colon, has already returned, reporting plenty of mud and water, but no insurgents. From Puerto Principe we learn that columns of a hundred men are continually moving all over the department, and that Col. BENEGASSI marched forty-six leagues without meeting an insurgent. The column of ARAGON captured sixteen negroes and shot three. AGUILAR's column killed twelve insurgents near Najara, dispersing the rest of SANGUILI's party, who have undoubtedly formed again since then.

RESISTING CONSCRIPTION—WATCH-TOWERS.

It is also reported that the Cubans in the interior have in several instances resisted the Cuban conscript officers, and refuse to join the insurgent army either voluntarily or by force.

The Government will immediately begin the erection of telegraphic signal and watch-towers from Puerto Principe to Las Parras, to Ciego de Avila and along the line to Guaimaro.

GLOWING CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent of the *Voz*, from Manzanillo, says that all the insurgents have withdrawn to the Sierra Maestra, and that Gen. AMPUDIA is now operating against them, having already killed several soldiers and two leaders. A correspondent of the *Diario* gives a very glowing account of Spanish successes near Bayamo, but the results are very slow in verifying even a part of what these correspondents continually state.

IS ALL FAIR IN LOVE AND POLITICS?

A prominent Cuban of this City has a very handsome and intelligent daughter, an only child, who, having arrived at a marriageable age, fell in love with a young Spaniard, a member of the volunteer force. The old gentleman, and particularly his wife, are reported to be strong sympathizers with the Cuban cause, and haters of everything Spanish. When the young Spaniard came and demanded the hand of the young lady from her father, it was positively and firmly refused. The Captain of the volunteer company then called at the house on the same errand, when the young lady's mother told him that she would not permit her daughter, under any circumstances, to marry a Spaniard, much less a volunteer. The Captain then caused the arrest of the old gentleman as an insurgent, and he still remains in jail. The young lady being determined to marry the volunteer, was taken from her father's house and, according to Spanish laws, placed in charge of a private family until she gets married. The mother is alone in the house. Thus are love and politics mixed up in this country, for although the young lady is a strong insurgent, she loves her volunteer more than Cuba.

THE FAVORED AND ENLIGHTENED FEW.

The Masons have all been set at liberty, on bail, excepting Mr. DOMINGUER, the Master of St. Andres Lodge; Mr. SEJERA, the Secretary, and Messrs. BIENVENIDO, HERNANDEZ and VANDREL, the door-keepers. The sureties who signed the bail-bond, not only had to give bail with their property, but in case of conviction they also make themselves liable to undergo the punishment and imprisonment which the accused should be condemned to in case the latter should make default.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A train on the Batabano Railroad ran off the track, killing the engineer and brakeman. Two cars were completely destroyed. Mr. MARQUEZ, a notary public, who was sent by DULCE to Fernando Po, has just returned from Spain. This is the only case of one of the exportados having come back.

Statistics of Fires in June.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON yesterday submitted his report for June to the Board of Police, from which it appears that there were 52 fires during the month. Of these 11 were caused by carelessness of occupants, 15 by kerosene, 3 by fire-works, 4 by children playing with fire, 3 of supposed incendiary origin, 3 of unknown origin, and the remainder from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100, was 29; between $100 and $1,000, 12; between $1,000 and $5,000, 7; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2; between $10,000 and $20,000, —; between $20,000 and $50,000, —; between $50,000 and $100,000, —; over $100,000, 2; total, 52. Loss on buildings, $69,345; loss on stock, $175,350; total $244,695. Insurance on buildings, $208,950; insurance on stock, $455,250; total, $664,200. Comparative statement of fires, losses and insurance for June, 1869, and June, 1870: June, 1869—Fires, 57; loss, $49,782; insurance, $287,350. June, 1870—Fires, 52; loss, $244,695; insurance, $664,200.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The steam-ship *Main*, from Bremen June 18, and Southampton June 21, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is later by three days than that brought by the *Russia*.

Lady SIMPSON, widow of Sir JAMES Y. SIMPSON, the renowned chemist, died at Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, June 17.

The death of a distinguished Indian officer, Sir ARCHIBALD BOGLE, is announced to have taken place recently at his residence in London.

The leading inhabitants of Lynn are about to present an address to the Earl of DERBY on the occasion of his marriage, July 4. The address will be suitably emblazoned on an elegant scroll. His Lordship sat for Lynn uninterruptedly in the House of Commons from 1849 to 1869.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain of Clonmel jail, Ireland, recently addressed a letter to the Board Superintendence, stating that the period of Protestant ascendancy having passed away, the Roman Catholics imprisoned can no longer be compelled to act in violation of the sacred ordinances of the Church by working on holy days.

The London *Times*, of June 21, says Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, delegated by the New-York Conference Committee, has arrived in London, and on Thursday last met various noblemen, clergy and others, at the Evangelical Alliance-house, where a report was made of the progress of arrangements in the United States.

"As is known," says *Galignani's Messenger*, of June 21, "the Italian tribunals had lately to pronounce on an affair of conspiracy. The jury of Milan has not admitted the existence of the plot. It has acquitted all the accused, with the exception of one, who has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, not as a conspirator, but for having committed acts of violence."

M. PREVOST-PARADOL, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, June 21, who drew a salary of 4,000 francs from the Academy as Chairman of the Committee perpetually sitting to complete the Dictionary, went to the Institute on Thursday to announce that, in consequence of his appointment to the Ministry at Washington, he must resign his special office. And then, as if it were a matter of course, he proceeded to nominate a friend to succeed him. Thereupon a great storm ensued, and the members present by a large majority negatived the pretensions of M. PREVOST-PARADOL to impose a successor upon the Academy.

The *Polish Journal* of Lemberg announces that MGR. BOROWSKI, Bishop of Zytomir and Luck, Volhynia, who, as has already been mentioned, quite recently addressed to the Pope a memoir on the situation of the Catholic Church in Poland, is detained a prisoner in his own residence. Soldiers surround the Episcopal palace and allow no one to go out or in.

An Imperial decree, signed by the Czar at Ems, and issued at the demand of the Society of Friends of Natural History, Anthropology, and Ethnography, authorizes a polytechnic exhibition to be opened at Moscow in 1872, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of PETER the great.

Mr. ROBERT MARTINEAU, a brother of Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU and Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, died on Friday at Birmingham, in his seventy-second year. He was born at Norwich, of a Huguenot family, which settled there on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and has ever since been represented in that city. Mr. ROBERT MARTINEAU settled in Birmingham as a manufacturer at an early period of his life, and threw himself heartily into the reform agitation preceding the bill of 1832. For the last fourteen years he has lived in retirement, owing to an almost total deprivation of sight.

The following is the paragraph which gave rise to a recent cable telegram and a denial: "It is well known that hitherto the United States have been represented at this as well as at other Courts by a diplomatist having the rank of Minister only. At a recent meeting, however, of the Committee upon the Diplomatic Service, Lord CLARENDON, in answer to a question from a member of the Committee, said that, if the United States desired it, an Ambassador, representing the most important of modern nations, would be most acceptable in this country; but it was for the United States to take the initiative. There was no reason why a Republic should not be represented by an Ambassador, as the Republic of Venice had enjoyed that distinction."

Further particulars of the terrible fire in Constantinople are to hand. The *Levant Times*, which has a very full account of the catastrophe, says that the day will go down to all time as the most disastrous ever experienced by the Frank inhabitants of the Turkish capital. The origin of the fire is now ascertained. A woman had sent her child upstairs to bring down a "mangal"—an open vessel containing lighted charcoal, for the purpose of cooking. The mangal fell on the stairs, a window curtain caught fire, and as the window was open and there was a strong wind blowing, the flames soon spread.

"Yesterday the Corps Legislatif enjoyed for the first time," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "one of its new prerogatives, that of taking petitions into consideration. One petitioner demanded the protection of the Chamber against the clergy and public functionaries, another a small sum of money to terminate a work on universal welfare, a third prayed that no more railway bills should be passed, in consequence of unwholesome emanations from the locomotives, a fourth, that there should be special carriages provided for non-smokers, instead of for smokers, and, in fact, only one out of the bundle of petitions presented called for serious consideration. The serious petition called the attention of the Chamber to the disastrous consequences of suspending the public works in Paris. The Chamber last year sanctioned the raising of 500,000,000 francs to pay a debt of 215,000,000 francs, due to the Credit Foncier, and to meet liabilities. The Committee which has examined the Paris budget proposes that the Credit Foncier shall continue creditor of the city, and that more money shall be raised on the guarantee of sums which will be disposable in 1875, when one of the municipal loans will be extinguished! The 215,000,000 francs due to the Credit Foncier will not be asked for at present, as it would be undesirable to raise 500,000,000 francs, and a further sum to go on with the works already begun at the same time."

Lord ARTHUR PELHAM CLINTON, against whom a warrant was lately issued for his alleged complicity in the Park and Boulton case, died at an early hour on Saturday morning. He was attacked with scarlet fever a short time ago, and his constitution gradually sank under the disease. Before his death he solemnly denied the truth of the accusation which had been made against him. His Lordship was the third son of the late Duke of NEWCASTLE, and was thirty years of age. He was educated at Woodcote School, near Reading, and at Eton. He entered the navy in 1854, served in Capt. PEEL'S Naval Brigade in India, received two medals, and was made a Lieutenant in 1861. At the general election of 1865 Lord ARTHUR CLINTON was returned without opposition for Newark, in conjunction with Mr. GHISLENOR HODGKINSON. He described himself as a Liberal, but voted against Mr. GLADSTONE'S Reform bill of 1866, was opposed to the ballot, and to the total abolition of church rates. After his retirement from the House of Commons in 1868, his Lordship passed through the Court of Bankruptcy.

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

Sermon of Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey on the Life and Works of the Novelist.

From the London Times, June 20.

The announcement in our impression of Wednesday that Dean STANLEY intended to take "CHARLES DICKENS and His Works" the subject of his sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, brought together, as might be expected, a very large congregation to the afternoon service, yesterday, and some time before 3 o'clock the choir and transepts were filled to overflowing, as well as the seats in the Sacrarium. The service (which was FARRANT, in G minor) had nothing remarkable about it. At the end of the Third Collect the Dean was conducted to the pulpit, and took his text from the Gospel of the day, the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, which, he observed, was most appropriate to the occasion, and chimed in admirably with the service performed within those walls on Tuesday—the funeral of "that gifted being who for years had delighted and instructed the generation to which he belonged." He showed that the story of Dives and Lazarus formed something more than an ordinary "parable," and that, in spite of both the one and the other being "as purely imaginary beings as Hamlet and Shylock," it was a "tale of real life, so real that we can hardly believe it to be fiction, and not an actual history." The Bible, then, urged the preacher, sanctions this mode of teaching, which has been in a special sense God's gift to our own age. "In various ages," he continued, "this gift has assumed various forms, the divine flame of poetry, the far-reaching page of science, the searching analysis of philosophy, the glorious page of history, the stirring eloquence of preacher or orator, the grave address of moralist or divine,—all these we have had in ages past, and to some extent we have them still; but no age has developed like this the gift of speaking in parables, of teaching by fiction." "Poetry," he continued, "may kindle a loftier fire, the drama may rivet the attention more firmly, science may open a wider horizon, and philosophy may touch a deeper spring, but no works are so penetrating or so persuasive, enter so many houses, or attract so many readers, as the romance or novel of modern times." And in proportion as the good novel is the best, so is the bad novel the worst, of instructors; but the work of the successful novelist, if pure in style, elevating in thought and true in its sentiment, is the best of blessings to the Christian home, which the bad writer would debase and defile. In the writings of CHARLES DICKENS it is clearly shown that "it is possible to move both old and young to laughter without the use of a single expression which could defile the purest or shock the most sensitive;" he taught a lesson to the world that it is possible to jest without the introduction of depraving scenes or the use of unseemly and filthy jokes. "So thought and so wrote not only the genial and loving humorist whom we mourn, but WALTER SCOTT, and JANE AUSTEN, and ELIZABETH GAKELL, and WILLIAM THACKERAY." But, he urged, there was something even higher than this to be learned in the writings of CHARLES DICKENS, and which it was well to speak of in the house of God and beside that new-laid grave. "In that long series of stirring tales, now closed, there was a palpably serious truth—might he not say a Christian and Evangelical truth?—of which we all needed much to be reminded, and of which in his own way he was the special teacher. In spite of the Oriental imagery with which it is surrounded, the Gospel tells us, and the departed writer did but re-echo the truth, that the rich man and Lazarus lived very near and close to each other; he showed us, in his own dramatic and sympathetic manner, how close that lesson lay at the gates of the upper and wealthier classes of modern English society in this age of wide-spread civilization and luxury. The Poor Man had but one name given to him in the parable, but in the writings of CHARLES DICKENS he bore many names and wore many forms; now coming to us in the type of the forlorn outcast, now in that of the workhouse child struggling towards the good amid an atmosphere of cruelty, injustice and vice. "We have need then," he continued, "of such a teacher to remind us of one great lesson of life, the duty of sympathy with the poor and the weak, with the absent and with those who cannot speak for themselves. And it is because this susceptibility, this gift of sympathy is so rare, that we ought to value it hugely where we meet it, and to reckon it as a gift from God." . . . "As the Rich Man was made to see and to feel Lazarus at his gate, so our departed instructor taught us to realize as brought into very near contact with ourselves the suffering inmates of the workhouse, the neglected children in the dens and dark corners of the streets of our great cities, the starved and ill-used boy in remote schools far from the observation of the world at large. All of these must have felt that a new ray of sunshine was poured by his writings on their dark existence, and a new interest awakened outside in their forlorn and desolate lot. In him an unknown friend pleaded their cause with a voice which rang through the palaces of the rich and great, as well as through the cottages of the poor; and by him these gaunt figures and strange faces, though in a slightly exaggerated form, were made to stand and speak face to face with those who up to that time had doubted their existence." And, further, the same faithful hand which thus depicted the sufferings of the poor man, drew also pictures of that unselfish kindness, that kindly patience, that tender thoughtfulness, that sympathy for the weak and helpless which often underlies a rough exterior. "When the little work-house boy wins his way, pure and undefiled, through the mazes of wickedness into a happy home, when the little orphan girl brings thoughts of Heaven into the hearts of all around her, and is as if the very gift of God to those whose desolate life she cheers, there is a lesson taught which none can read and learn without being the better for it. In fact, he labored to tell us the old, old story, that even in the very worst and most hardened of mankind, there is some soft and tender point, and, what is more, a soul worth being touched and reached and rescued and regenerated. He helped to blot out the hard line which too often severs class from class, and made Englishmen feel more as one family than they had felt before. Therefore, it was that he had not lived in vain, or been laid in vain here in this sacred house, which is the home and the heart of the English nation." There was, of course, to be learned from the text one further great and fearful lesson—the solemn weight and burden of individual responsibility of each man to his Maker for the life that he has led and the use which he has made of the talents vouchsafed to him. This lesson was brought very closely home to those fourteen mourners and the handful of other persons who were gathered a few days before in the silence and stillness of that vast empty church around the grave of the great novelist. But he would not dwell long on this lesson, nor would he add there any eulogy on the dead further than to remark that his grave, already strewed with flowers, would henceforth be a sacred spot both with the New World as well as with the Old, as that of the representative of the literature, not of this island only, but of all who speak our English tongue. The Dean then read the following extract from MR. DICKENS' will, dated May 12, 1869, which will be new to the public, and will be read with a thrill of interest and satisfaction:

"I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb. . . . I enjoin my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto. . . . I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter." "In that simple but sufficient faith," concluded the Dean, "CHARLES DICKENS lived and died. In that faith he would have you all live and die also; and if any of you have learnt from his works the eternal value of generosity, purity, kindness, and unselfishness, and to carry them out in action, those are the best monuments, memorials, and testimonials which you, his fellow-countrymen, can raise to his memory."

The sermon was listened to with breathless attention by that portion of the congregation who, fortunately, had seats in the Sacrarium and under the Lantern, but very little of it could have reached the mass of the congregation in the choir and transepts. The Dean was laboring under a severe cold, and it was evidently only with the greatest difficulty that he was able to deliver his sermon at all. The sermon was followed by HANDEL'S well-known and magnificent anthem from the Book of Job, chapter xvi., verses 19-22, "Where is the blessedness then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness unto me." Among the congregation present were several members of both Houses of Parliament, some dignitaries of the Church, and a host of literary celebrities, among whom Mr. TENNYSON attracted considerable attention as he sat in the center of the Sacrarium.

Mr. Dickens' Home at Gad's Hill—His Favorite Resort.

A proposal has been started at Rochester—probably consequent upon the reported early sale of the Gad's Hill house and grounds—having for its object the purchase and preservation of CHARLES DICKENS' favorite abiding place as a national memento of this popular author. It is suggested that the house should be retained by Mr. DICKENS' family for a term, to be named by themselves, at the expiration of which, with their consent, the place will merge in trustees. DICKENS passed the morning and afternoon of his last day on earth in the chalet, presented to him by a few Swiss admirers two years since, which is erected in the shrubbery opposite his residence, and approached by a tunnel underneath the turnpike road. This chalet, embosomed in the foliage of some very fine trees, stands upon an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the mouth of the Thames, and the opposite coast of Essex. It was a favorite retreat of DICKENS.

M. Louis Blanc on Charles Dickens as a Writer.

M. LOUIS BLANC contributes an article on DICKENS to the Paris *Rappel*, in which he specially refers to the light estimation in which cosmopolitan France holds her national celebrities, and contrasts it with the patriotic admiration Englishmen display for their fellow-countrymen who have become distinguished. Citing a criticism on CHARLES DICKENS from a London paper, in which expression is given to this admiration, he says, that although other papers have spoken in more sober language, the general tone has been marked by the same exaggeration. M. LOUIS BLANC considers that MR. DICKENS was a humorist with less originality than SHAKESPEARE, less sensibility than CERVANTES, less depth than JEAN PAUL, and less *bonhomie* than STERNE. He did not, M. LOUIS BLANC thinks, regard the vices he describes quite seriously enough, and weakened the moral effect of his pictures by the comic coloring given to them. The influence of his novels was, however, highly salutary on the whole, and in his writings he always respected himself and respected his readers, while the sanctity of the domestic hearth never had a more reverential painter or a more charming apostle.

AUSTRIA.

The St. Gothard Railroad—Jealousy of the Project in Austria.

The jealousy with which the proposed new railway through Switzerland is viewed by some parties in France appears to have extended to Austria, for in an article published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, it is said: "In the speech delivered by Count BISMARCK in support of the Government proposition he said not a word about commerce, but he did not fail to make it distinctly understood that it was for purely political reasons that so heavy a subvention was demanded from the North German Confederation. In a dispatch addressed to Berne on the 31st of March, 1869, Count BISMARCK declared himself absolutely opposed to the construction of a railway through the Spluegen, and he added that the North German Confederation would not give a single thaler toward the formation of such a line. The two lines are, in an economical point of view, equally available for Prussia and North Germany. It can, therefore, only be for strategic reasons that Prussia so earnestly defends and promotes the Mont St. Gothard line. A railroad piercing the rocks of the Central Alps between Goeschenen and Airolo, by means of a tunnel 14,000 metres in length, does not represent in the eyes of Prussia a mere commercial highway, but rather the most direct communication with her ally of 1866—a communication equally protected against interference from either France or Austria. The St. Gothard Railway awakens painful susceptibilities in Austria. The distrust which Count BISMARCK so clearly evinced in pronouncing against the Spluegen line is to us Austrian Germans somewhat distressing—even offensive. The Austrian Government has given Prussia no reason for displaying such excessive caution, and for employing all its efforts to prevent the construction of a railway passing near to our western frontier. To speak plainly, it is a piece of reckless selfishness, *à la Bismarck*, which provokes a suspicion that it is a bad conscience which dictated this policy. For nearly four years Prussia has never ceased to accuse Austria of nourishing schemes of vengeance for Sadowa. The Berlin Cabinet, however, is too well informed not to know that this imputation is unfounded; but the contrast in respect to the St. Gothard Railway excites a suspicion that Prussia desires to continue the year 1865."

Commencement of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church celebrated its annual Commencement at 10 A. M., yesterday, in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street. The exercises began with an able sermon by Bishop LEE, of Delaware, which was addressed especially to the graduating class, which occupied the body of the Chapel nearest to his Grace. Upon the platform were also Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of the Diocese of New-York; Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D.D., Dean of the Seminary; the Faculty, Trustees, distinguished citizens and strangers, &c. Afterward the diplomas were administered to the following-named twenty graduates: George Denniston Andrews, Newark, New-Jersey; Aaron Bernstein, Pennsylvania; Freeborn Coggeshall, Rhode Island; John Alexander Denniston, New-York; Aaron R. Graves, New-York; John Earl Hall, Albany; Geo. C. Houghton, B. A., New-York; Albert Steele Hunt, New-York; Joseph Firth Jewitt, New-York; Abraham Douglas Miller, Connecticut; Wm. Moore, New-York; Frederic C. Seely, A. B., Maine; Thomas Somerville Paterson, Maryland; Colbraith W. Perry, A. B., Rhode Island; E. Gregory Prout, A. M., North Carolina; Wm. C. Prout, A. B., New-York; George D. Silliman, B. A., Albany; Edward Southgate, A. B., New-York; Jared Wm. Sparks, New-York; Edwin Gardner Weed, Georgia.

Bishop POTTER then addressed the class upon their new duties, which he characterized as the most solemn and weighty that could be imposed upon weak and erring man. He adjured them to feel the responsibility of their position, and remarked that the less confident and more humble they were the more would they be sustained by the Spirit of God. He warned them against the small sins into which so many young and exemplary clergymen were tempted, and closed with an eloquent appeal for them to be true to themselves, their Church, and their Redeemer.

Upon the close of the Bishop's address, the ceremony of administering the Holy Communion was gone through with, after which, with closing hymn and prayer, the exercises concluded.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law.

We have frequently called attention to the recent increase of crime on Sunday in connection with the almost total disregard of the provisions of the Excise law closing liquor-shops at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and keeping them shut on Sunday. The following memorial has been signed by many of our prominent citizens of all classes. The recent resolution of the Board of Police, directing the enforcement of the law, which was passed before the petition was presented, anticipates so far the prayer of the memorialists. We hope that Superintendent JOURDAN will carry out without fear or favor the order of the Board. The memorial expresses the general feeling of our people when it assures the authorities of support in carrying out the laws which are upon our statute-book. Any inconvenient restrictions which they may impose should be cheerfully borne for the public good.

To the Mayor, the Board of Excise, the Board of Police Commissioners, and other Magistrates of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully represent that they view with regret and alarm the manifest increase of disorder and crime in this City, especially upon Sundays, which, to a large extent, is to be traced to the increased selling of liquor and beer on that day, in violation of the law.

We beg leave also to call your attention to the open violation of law in the theatrical exhibitions which are publicly advertised and held on Sundays.

These laws are such as experience has shown to be necessary for the protection of persons and property, and for the good order and safety of the City, and they are approved by the great body of the people.

As law-abiding citizens we desire and have a right to expect their enforcement, which, therefore, we respectfully but earnestly ask at your hands, and assure you of our hearty support therein.

Brooklyn Police Commissioners.

Messrs. VAN ANDEN and BRIGGS, Police Commissioners, in their official capacity, considered several charges against a number of patrolmen at head-quarters, yesterday. Forfeiture of two days' pay, however, was the most severe sentence pronounced, and that was on Officer SHANLEY, of the Fifth Precinct, for being drunk while on duty.

The following appointments were made by the Board in the morning:

P. H. McLaughlin, to be Captain of the Eighth Precinct, in place of Wm. H. Brown, removed.

John Dobbin, Sergeant, in the Third Precinct, in place of James M. Carpenter.

Benjamin F. Gardiner, Sergeant of the First Precinct, in place of Charles S. Boyd.

Thomas Delmar, Sergeant of the Eighth Precinct, in place of John McKellar.

Stanton Brown, Sergeant, in place of William H. Maddox, of the Fifth Precinct.

W. P. Kelly, Sergeant of the Eighth Precinct, in place of Andrew D. Decker.

John Kane, Sergeant of the Ninth Precinct, in place of Thomas Brinsley.

Sergeant Rufus W. Crafts, of the Second, and James W. Hodgley, of the Seventh Precinct, have both been reappointed.

John Faron, patrolman, has been detailed to act as Inspector of Boilers in the Eastern District, in place of John J. Holscher, who has been transferred to patrol duty.

During the last month, Mr. Holt, the property clerk, has returned $6,813 96 worth of property to claimants, who satisfactorily established their rights of ownership.

A Drug Clerk Killed by a Soda-Water Explosion—Card from Schultz & Warker.

HENRY GOLTZ, a German, aged twenty-three, a clerk for DR. HERMAN GERITZEN, at his drug-store, No. 105 Third-avenue, was almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of a soda-water tank, which he had overcharged with carbonic acid. A piece of the tank struck the unfortunate man on the head, and tore away the top of his skull. The remains were removed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest today.

The following letter from Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARKER, the famous manufacturers of soda and mineral spring waters and apparatus, explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 1, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MR. GERITZEN, druggist, on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, has our name upon his building, as we used to furnish him with our soda and mineral waters, in iron-encased glass fountains, up to the month of May. Since that time, MR. GERITZEN has made his own soda and mineral waters, and the sad accident which occurred today, by the overcharging of a fountain, is therefore in no way attributable to us, as might appear from his prominent sign. You would confer a favor by publishing our statement in connection with the sad accident. With great respect, SCHULTZ & WARKER.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last weekly report, and for the week ending Thursday, June 30, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Unsafe generally—No. 416 Broadway, Bruce estate; No. 333 East Twenty-fifth-street, CORNELIUS DANKEL.

Unsafe walls—Nos. 740, 742 and 744 Broadway, Chas. B. Wood, owner, front wall of vaults; building south side of Sixty-second-street, 80 feet west of Third-avenue, M. J. BARCHELL, owner, east and west walls; No. 80 West Broadway, JOHN PURCELL, owner, front wall; No. 62 West Broadway, JOHN PURCELL, owner, front wall.

Unsafe chimneys—No. 149 Cherry-street, CATHARINE FAY, owner.

Arrival of President Grant and Staff.

President GRANT and family, together with his military staff, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and others, arrived in this City this morning, en route for Woodstock, Conn., where, on invitation of the citizens of that town, he is to join them in celebrating the 4th of July. The President was received on his arrival in Jersey City by Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, Gen. HAWLEY, Hon. H. C. DEMING, and others, with whom he will take breakfast in this City, and proceed by the first train for New-Haven and Hartford. The Presidential party will spend the Sabbath in Hartford, and at 7 A. M. Monday will take a special train for Woodstock, accompanied by Senator BUCKINGHAM, Representative STARKWEATHER, and others. This evening Ex-Gov. JEWELL will give a grand reception in honor of the President at his residence in Hartford. The oration at Woodstock on the 4th will be delivered by Lieutenant-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of this City, and addresses will also be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

The Jersey City Fire—The Losses and Insurances—Exaggerated Stories.

The fire which, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, broke out in Morgan-street, Jersey City, in the course of two hours destroyed some valuable property, and inflicted severe loss on several firms doing business in the locality. The fire was doubtless of incendiary origin, for there had been no fire in the building for several hours before the flames were discovered. It broke out in the two-story frame building formerly occupied by the Atlantic and Great Western Company as a merchandise shop. The first floor of the building, filled with combustible material, empty barrels, boxes, &c., furnished food for the flames, and they soon reached the upper story, where a lot of patterns, owned by the Jersey City Locomotive Works, were stored. The fire entered from this building, after it had been partially destroyed, to the boiler-shop owned by HUGH LESLIE in Morgan-street, which contained a small quantity of stock and merchandise. A stable occupied by GARRETT DUFFY was also burned, and a quantity of cord-wood owned by ROBERT DOUGTON. A building adjoining, which contained five railroad cars belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Companies and the Sioux and Pacific Railroad Companies, was also destroyed with its contents. The buildings destroyed were all owned by Mr. T. W. KENNARD, whose loss is about $18,000. He was partially insured. The occupant of the building which first took fire, Mr. MCMAHON, lost about $3,000, and was insured in the Commercial, of Cleveland, for $2,000. The value of cars and other property destroyed is said to be from $8,000 to $13,000. The patterns owned by the Jersey City Locomotive Works are said to have been valuable, but there appears to be no one connected with the Company who can give any correct idea of their value. It is probable that $5,000 will cover the loss. Mr. HUGH LESLIE estimates his loss at $12,000. Besides these losses, Messrs. MCCANDLE & WARREN had some gold-mining machinery stored in one of the buildings, which was valued at $400. Mr. KENNARD, the owner of the property, had deposited seven locomotive head-lights in another building, the destruction of which caused a loss of $350. The Union Car Wheel and Tire Company also lost $300.

The Cummings Car Company, which also owned some property in one of the Morgan-street buildings, and in whose possession the passenger-cars were, had effected an insurance upon the latter in the following companies: Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Globe, of New-York, $1,500; New-Amsterdam, of New-York, $1,500. The Jersey City Police, early yesterday, arrested JOHN CONNOLY, AUGUSTUS COOPER, JAMES GRIFFIN and RICHARD BARRY, upon suspicion of having set the building on fire. They were seen near the place at about midnight, and were then acting in a suspicious manner.

The buildings of the Union Car Wheel and Tire Manufacturing Company again took fire at about 8, but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had been done. Two morning journals yesterday published what purported to be accounts of the fire. One of the accounts placed the fire among the lumber-yards in Greene-street, and reported the loss at somewhere between $350,000 and $1,000,000. The other gave a story different from this, but so full of errors as to location, &c., as to give the impression that the report was written from the windows of some cozy New-York office. The people of Jersey City were somewhat surprised yesterday morning to find that some of the largest business enterprises in Jersey City, whole tenements, planing mill's and factories of all descriptions were burned out, when a walk down the street revealed that the same were yet in busy activity.

Working Men's Union—Election of Officers—Remarkable Statement of Judge Hilton.

The Working Men's Union, of this City, held their regular semi-monthly meeting at No. 327 Bowery last evening. Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG was re-elected President by 31 out of 34 votes of the delegates. The other officers elected are Messrs. James R Purdy, First Vice-President; Michael Kruse, Second Vice-President; Michael P. Murphy, Recording Secretary; Wm. Jessup, Corresponding Secretary; Bernard Rive, Financial Secretary; John Wood, Treasurer; Theodore Banks, Sergeant-at-Arms. The new officers were duly installed according to the rules of the constitution of the organization. Mr. YOUNG, in reassuming his office, addressed the meeting, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him now for the third time, admonishing to harmony and referring to "the crisis before the working men with regard to the coolie question." A Board of Trustees was elected, as follows: Messrs. LINTON, ENNIS and ALDER. As Committee on Credentials were appointed Messrs. M. SMITH, MATTHEWS and GRIFFIN; as Finance Committee, Messrs. CARROLL, O'KEEFE and RYAN; delegates to the Arbeiter Union, Messrs. MATTHEWS, BANKS and KRUSE. The quarterly report of the Treasurer was read. The receipts were $236, the expenses $193 22; balance, $44 47. A report was made by a special Committee appointed for the purpose, that they had waited upon Mr. WM. M. TWEED and Judge HILTON, and that both had promised that members of the Working Men's Union should, on application, be employed in public work done for the City. The Committee further stated that they had called the attention of Judge HILTON to the fact that the policemen engaged to patrol the Central Park also did painting work on the railings and in the Arsenal. He replied that if they would give him the names of these policemen he would discharge them on the spot.

The election of delegates to the National Labor Congress was made the special order for next meeting. Several other reports, especially one relating to a picnic to be held on Sept. 5, next, were made, and the meeting then adjourned.

Democratic Free Fight in Brooklyn.

The Eleventh Ward Democrats of Brooklyn, in obedience to the order of the General Committee, met last night, in GIDDINGS' beer-saloon, at No. 280 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, CHARLES HART, Jr., in the chair, to organize a club for the Fall campaign. After some preliminary business, the following gentlemen were announced by the Chair as a Nominating Committee: Nicholas Doyle, Moses H. Ricker, James Stone, James Gaffney, James Dolan, John Scott and Thomas V. Porter. No sooner had the Secretary read these names than almost every one in the room, as if personally injured, fell to swearing at the Chair in the most energetic manner possible. The Committee was declared to be a humbug, and the whole affair "put up job." The Chairman exerted himself to preserve order, but his efforts were useless. The Committee rose in a body to make personal explanations, but the rank and file objected to anything of the kind; the Chairman, at the top of his voice, declared that they must be permitted to do so, but he was settled at once by a blow from a flying bottle, backed up by a polite assurance that if he did not clear out he would get his nose smashed." Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he, accompanied by the Secretary, evaporated through the window. The scene that ensued, was, to say the least of it, animated in the extreme. Hats were demolished, eyes blackened, and noses reduced to a democratic level with the other parts of the face. No organization was effected.

Annual Distribution of Premiums to the Pupils of "St. John's School of Our Lady of Mercy."

The annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of the "St. John's School of Our Lady of Mercy," in East Fifty-fourth-street, took place yesterday in the study-hall of St. Joseph Industrial School, Eighty-first-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. There was a crowded house, so to speak, the audience consisting of the friends and relatives of the pupils, who, gayly attired, were arranged in rows on both sides of a temporary stage erected at one end of the hall. In front of it sat the Very Rev. WM. STARRS, presiding, and many other clergymen, with a number of the Sisters of Mercy, were present. The exercises commenced with RICHERT'S Grand March from "Norma," performed on four pianos, by Misses M. McCoy, N. Farley, J. Brophy, S. McNamara, M. Anthony, M. Mahony, C. Simpson, M. Cusick. This was followed by the opening chorus by J. DUCUSU, entitled "Concert of Nightingales," by the school. After the performance of an operetta—"The Twin Sisters"—by eleven young ladies, Miss M. McCOY received the gold medal for exemplary conduct and proficiency in all her studies from the Very Rev. WM. STARRS, who also distributed to a number of pupils selected from each of the classes, books for similar good conduct and proficiency. So numbrous were the recipients that the record of their names would occupy more space than our columns could afford, and the mention of some to the exclusion of any would be invidious. After the presentation of these premiums, Misses McCOY, E. Kitchen, N. Farley, J. Turner, N. Fargis, M. A. Mahon, F. Horan and M. Mahony performed "Le Cheval de Bronze," on the pianos in a very creditable manner and much to the satisfaction of the auditors. A minor drama, "the Sewing Circle," acted by eight young ladies afforded much amusement, and at its termination the premiums for rhetoric and composition, orthography, reading, analysis and grammar were distributed. A number of popular airs were then played, by twelve little children—a French operetta sung and selections from the "Daughter of the Regiment" were executed with taste by Misses K. DONOHUE, A. MCALLISTER, M. L. FARGIS, N. FARLEY, A. GRANT, K. RUSSELL, R. CRIMMINS and A. MARVIN. Here the premiums for geography, ancient and modern history, philosophy, astronomy and chemistry, were distributed. The next and really most peculiar feature of the exercises was a scene in a Court of Heaven, presided over by the Rewarding Archangel in the person of Miss NELLY FARGIS, who really did look angelic. Thither came the angels of every land claiming a crown for its fidelity to the Roman Catholic faith. The allusions to each were made by the adjudicating spirit with due force and emphasis. Premiums were then distributed for algebra and arithmetic, penmanship, music and drawing, and with a chorus, "The night her brow is vailing," the fête ended with a brief address of thanks by Miss MCCOY.

Summer Festival of the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School.

The Fourteenth Ward Industrial School, through whose instrumentality a good many of the worthy poor of that ward received aid last Winter, was, yesterday, the scene of unusual gayety. Their new quarters, at No. 93 Crosby-street, were thronged with the scholars and their parents, while a large number of invited guests sat upon the platform. The occasion that brought so many together was the Summer festival of the school. Flowers were gracefully displayed in every available spot, and baskets of choice plants hung suspended from the ceiling. A brief but delightful programme was gone through with by the children, consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues, and concluding with a beautiful representation of the crowning of the Queen of May. Addresses were delivered by C. L. BRACE, Esq., Mr. J. MACY, and Rev. Mr. JONES. "The Children's Aid Society," in planting schools of this character, and then once or twice a year preparing festivals such as that of yesterday, give ample proof that they at least have not forgotten that "the poor we have always with us."

Public Sale at Tarrytown.

The valuable residence and property of A. W. MEYLERT, on McKeel avenue, above Broadway, in Tarrytown, will be sold in five plots at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, July 9, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. The house is a large brick building, with gas, furnace, baths, hot and cold water, and all the conveniences of a city house. A large plot of ground comprising lawn, garden, and an abundance of shade and fruit-trees, will be sold with the house. The four remaining lots are all excellent villa sites for residences. The location of this property is first-class, and commands fine views of the river and the surrounding country. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.—*Tribune.*

As surely as the Fourth of July comes, so surely do the long train of accidents attend in all their many forms and frightful results.

If you would be prepared for every emergency you must supply yourself with a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and the instant an explosion occurs or any one is burned apply the OINTMENT, and all the pain will be drawn away instantly and perfect ease the result. It also positively cures PILES, CORNS, BRUISES, CUTS, SWELLINGS, TUMORS, OLD SORES, BAD EYES and all ERUPTIONS of the SKIN. Don't fail, you may save some one's life. Remember no SCAR will come where this is applied. Sold by all druggists, 25c. —*Advertisement.*

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway. SOILED SHOES, HALF PRICE. —*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL gives the best light, and is guaranteed safe and extra fire test. Devoe Manufacturing Company, No. 117 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.—The Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat is the only genuine domestic article, and superior to all others.—*Advertisement.*

FIRE ISLAND.—The steamer will meet the 3:30 and 4:30 trains of the South Side Railroad from New-York this day, July 2.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, July 3,) will contain a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, in addition to the latest news about home and from all parts of the world. The contents will include:

A STORY, and a quantity of LITERARY EXTRACTS from the newest books, magazines and literary papers;—

An Article on THE LOST CHURCHES—The Ancient Fanes of New-York and What Has Become of Them—giving some account of the places of worship in the City which have disappeared, the places where they were located, and the many changes and vicissitudes which they have undergone in later times;—

Another, entitled THE FREE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: origin and history of the institution; Sketches of the Faculty of by-gone days and of the present time, &c., &c.;—

THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY; the work of good people among the friendless; appeal to the charitable;—

Letters from some of OUR CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD, containing much news and gossip, and comments of social and political movements in Europe;—

A full complement of "NOTES AND COMMENTS," one of the newest features of the Sunday edition of the TIMES; Editorial Articles and Paragraphs on topics of the hour; Summaries of Foreign and Religious News; National Guard News and Gossip; Theatrical and Musical Notes, &c., &c., &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ o'clock this evening, to secure proper classification

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were effected yesterday at the Exchange, and the market was dull. Today, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, offer a number of lots located at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Below will be found the details of JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale of Linden Park Village property, which took place on Thursday. The list was received too late for publication yesterday. The Grand Park sale of Monday next is now the absorbing topic in real estate circles, and the attendance will, without doubt, be very large. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have also a sale of property on the same day, together with a flag-raising and other festivities at Valley Stream, Long Island. With the exception of these sales on the Fourth, the market gives signs of but little activity.

Summary of Sales Thursday.

LINDEN PARK VILLAGE, S. I.
By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots on Burger-av., opposite station, 28x100	..	$1,000
2 lots on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	400
2 lots on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	440
2 lots on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	300
1 lot on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	140
2 lots on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	310
2 lots on Burger-av., adjoining, 25x110	..	270
3 lots on Burger-av. and Remsen-st., 25x110	..	420
1 lot on Burger-av., 25x110	..	205
3 lots on Burger-av. and Remsen-st., 25x110	..	525
4 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	620
4 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	580
4 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	560
4 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	640
2 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	260
6 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	960
4 lots on Burger-av. and Wilson-place, 25x115	..	640
4 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	700
4 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	660
4 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	500
4 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	560
1 lot on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	155
1 lot on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	155
2 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	350
2 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	350
2 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x100	..	370
2 lots on Atlantic-av. and railroad, 25x100	..	700
4 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	560
4 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	500
4 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	540
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	135
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	140
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	130
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	130
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	140
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	125
2 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	240
2 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	240
2 lots on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	240
1 lot on Atlantic-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	165
8 lots on Atlantic-av., 25x115	..	360
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	145
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	120
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	120
8 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	1,000
3 lots on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	375
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	115
2 lots on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	260
2 lots on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	260
2 lots on Raritan-av. and Wilson-st., 25x100	..	260
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Railroad-av., 25x100	..	125
3 lots on Raritan-av. and Railroad-st., 25x110	..	330
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	260
25 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	2,500
1 lot on Raritan-av. and Wilson-place, 25x100	..	115
7 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	700
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	230
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	200
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	200
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	210
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	250
2 lots on Raritan-av., 25x100	..	260
2 lots on Raritan-av. and Johnson-place, 25x100	..	250
2 lots on Raritan-av. and Johnson-place, 25x100	..	250
4 lots on Atlantic-av	..	540
4 lots on Raritan-av	..	400
4 lots on Atlantic-av	..	560
1 lot on Atlantic-av	..	140
4 lots on Atlantic-av	..	560
4 lots on Raritan-av	..	480
4 lots on Raritan-av	..	480
4 lots on Raritan-av	..	480
4 lots on Raritan-av	..	240
2 lots on Raritan-av	..	270
2 lots on Raritan-av	..	270
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	300
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	270
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	220
1 lot on Burger-av	..	185
2 lots on Burger-av	..	300
2 lots on Burger-av	..	290
2 lots on Burger-av	..	320
4 lots on Burger-av	..	570
4 lots on Burger-av	..	540
4 lots on Burger-av	..	540
4 lots on Atlantic-av	..	600
4 lots on Atlantic-av	..	640
3 lots on Atlantic-av	..	300
3 lots on Atlantic-av	..	300
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	200
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	200
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	220
2 lots on Atlantic-av	..	200
3 lots on Atlantic-av	..	300
1 lot on Burger-av	..	115
4 lots on Burger-av	..	560
4 lots on Burger-av	..	560
2 lots on Burger-av	..	260
4 lots on Burger-av	..	460
2 lots on Burger-av	..	240
3 lots on Burger-av	..	240
1 lot on Burger-av	..	100
6 lots on Burger-av	..	660
House and lot, Richmond road	..	870
Barn and 2 lots, Richmond road	..	600

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Livingston and Hoyt sts., s/e. corner, 75x100	..	$16,000
Madison-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x100	..	9,000
Nelson-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	..	1,000
Nassau-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	..	1,300
Sidney-place, e. s., 104 ft. n. of State-st., 22x123.3	..	14,000
Washington and F sts., n. e. corner, 200x.00, ½ share	..	10,000
North 2d-st., e. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-st., 22x75	..	2,500
South 9th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20x120	..	2,850
South 9th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20x120	..	2,850
Classon-av., e. s., 162 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	..	3,551
Kent-av., w. s., 536 ft. s. of Walabout road, 25x100	..	300
South Carolina and Sheffield avs., n. e. corner, 100x200	..	4,300
Union-av. and Monroe-st. and Eldert-av., lots Nos. 1, 2, and 7 to 16, and 19 to 39, Cozine's map	..	9,350
Union and Eldert avs., n. w. corner, 97x100	..	1,300
Vernon-av., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lott-st., 50x150	..	1,200
4th-av. and 18th-st., n. e. corner, 50x97.10	..	2,750
Interior of block, bounded by Sackett, Union, Bond and Hoyt sts., 16.8x22	..	100
Lots Nos. 4 to 45 inclusive, R. Thompson's map, q. c.	..	140

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Bird-av., e. s., adjoining Amos Briggs', 25x100	..	$7,500
Lots Nos. 77 and 78 River-st., map J. C. Bell's property, 50x50	..	600

North Castle.

Church-st., n. s., adjoining C. Sperry's, 150x170	..	$350

New-Rochelle.

Lawton and Huguenot sts., C. Gilbert's	..	$2,275

Rye.

Boston road, e. s., adjoining Wm. Beer, 100x150	..	$1,629

Yonkers.

Broadway, w. s., 86 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 86x245	..	$4,000
Grinnell-st., e. s., 62 ft. n. of St. Mary-st., 62x100	..	1,200
Grinnell-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of St. Mary-st., 62x100	..	1,200
South Broadway and Radford-st., n. w. corner, 70x175	..	3,593
South Broadway, w. s., 70 ft. n. of Radford-st., 47x175	..	2,243
Saw Mill River road, w. s., adjoining J. D. Odell's, 20½ acres	..	8,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Pennsylvania av. and Vanderpool-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	..	$1,890

East Orange.

Prospect-st., w. s., 64 ft. n. of H. Forrest's, 136x492	..	$6,000
F. Newell's land, 123x252.10	..	675

Jersey City.

Columbia-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Bella Vista-av. 100x71	..	$2,000
Fairmount-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bergen road, 100x100	..	10,000
Lots Nos. 22 and 23, block No. 3, Hespe & Webers' map, 50x100	..	3,200
Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 12, map Huron Grove	..	540

Greenville.

Bay road and Morris Canal intersection, 4 492-1,000 acres	..	$8,000
Morris Canal, J. M. Merseles, 12 2-10 acres	..	50,000
Lot No. 113, block No. 4, Gould & Morrell's map. Lots Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, block No. 2, Greenville Grove	..	275
	..	168

Bayonne.

Kill Von Kull, Arthur W. Gamelson's, 1 272-1,000 acres	..	$9,000

Kearney.

Latham-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	..	$260

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FRONT ON 7TH-AV., west side, between 40th and 41st sts., 200x125 ft. Ten lots, mostly covered with buildings, that bring a rent of about $10,000 per annum. This plot is suitable for a large enterprise. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a lake-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. M. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION, Morris and Essex Railroad, one mile from Summit, or will be rented, completely furnished, for the season or year, a new and commodious house, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of depot; convenient stables and outbuildings; garden all made, and ice-house filled. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—FURnished or unfurnished; residence containing every modern convenience—water, gas, furnace, hard-wood mantels; house complete in every respect; grounds elegantly laid out; near Montrose Station, Orange, N. J. Photographs, particulars, apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—BY ORDER of the executors of the late Theo. Greenthal, the mansion and forty acres of land, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack; grounds handsomely laid out; over 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest varieties. The improvements consist of the mansion—brick, with brown stone trimmings, containing some twenty rooms; fine barns. Very desirable for a gentleman's residence, or to cut into villa sites.

The extension of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, just finished, in addition to the magnificent steam-boat accommodations, renders Nyack one of the most convenient as well as delightful suburbs of New-York. Further particulars of

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, CHEAP, fine house fronting the Hudson; modern improvements; carriage-house, &c.; for one or two months. J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND —House 12 rooms, at a bargain, till May next, with fine lawn and shade-trees. LEVI COOK, 50 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED, strong, and substantial building, adapted for any business. No. 46 Marion-st., two blocks from Broadway, between Spring and Prince; four floors, 29 feet by 94 feet each; will be let with or without steam-power. Apply to WEATHERED & CHEREVOY, No. 117 Prince-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870, AT 2 P. M., on the premises,
Auction Sale of an
ELEGANT STONE MANSION
and Fifty
HANDSOMELY-LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,
at
CRESSKILL, N. J.

The dwelling is Gothic in style of architecture, about 42 feet square, 2½ stories, with tower, is handsomely finished in hard woods and contains all the modern improvements, and built by days' work, and is altogether as substantial in build and as elegant in finish as could be desired. The grounds comprise eight acres, with extensive lawns, drives and garden. The coach-house and stable is stone, and is fitted up with all the recent conveniences.

THE VILLA PLOTS are situated adjoining the above, and are among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Northern Road, being in the midst of the fine improvements on the HIGHEST POINT ON THE WESTERN SLOPE, commanding extensive views of the valley and the Palisades, and OVERLOOKING TENAFLY AND ENGLEWOOD.

Special train at 1 P. M. by the Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

Photographs can be seen, and passes and maps obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE,
No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Continuation sale of lots at Valley Stream, L. I., on the FOURTH OF JULY, 1870, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND FLAG-RAISING ON THE GROUND. Valley Stream is the junction of four railroads; is twelve miles from New-York; time, about 35 minutes from Bushwick-av.

This sale is for the accommodation, and at the request, of persons who can leave the City on that day and no other.

Trains leave South 8th-st., Brooklyn, at 8:20, 10:20 and 11:0 A. M.

Maps, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASER. STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.:

Eight plots of ground, containing about twenty-four City lots, on Elliott-place, Prospect-av. and Arnold-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on high ground and commanding fine views. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—The Aber-Hirnant Estate. An exceedingly important and highly valuable freehold domain containing about 12,000 acres, in a ring fence, situate in the parish of Llanfawr, in the County of Merioneth, about three miles from the market town and station of Bala, on the Great Western Railway, Ruabon to Dolgelly branch, within eight hours of London, three and a half hours of Liverpool, and within easy reach of Manchester, Birmingham and Chester. The Aber-Hirnant residence is a comfortable shooting-box, charmingly placed in a romantic valley. The home grounds are beautifully parklike, rugged and precipitous, with the river Hirnant, in which there is excellent trout-fishing, winding through taem, and the long valley, on the hill-sides of which are charming sites for a mansion, and nearer to the town of Bala are positions unequaled for villas. There are a bailiff's house and several farm-houses and homesteads with inclosed lands (arable and grass,) containing upward of 3,000 acres, some farms in hand and others let to Scotch and Welsh tenants, at very moderate rents, with extensive and valuable sheep-walks. The grousing moors contain about 9,000 acres, and have long been celebrated as being the most excellent in Wales, and equal to many of the best Scotch moors, both in extent and capabilities. They abound in heather and whortleberry, and are in a wild and lovely mountain district. There is good partridge, woodcock, and snipe shooting. A public road from Bala passes by the Aber-Hirnant residence. With this exception, there are but few public tracks through the property. This important domain possesses numerous valleys, gorges and passes of great beauty and extent, some being especially selected by tourists for their grandeur and picturesque character, the scenery being equal to the Cumberland and Westmoreland lake district. Among the principal valleys are the Llyn-Gwrs, the Hirnant, where is the confluence of the two rivers; above which is a large pool, the Nant-y-Sarn, the Hirnant-Corens, the Rhos-y-Gwallm, where at Pont-Rhiwaedog (the Plain of the Wounded) a great battle was fought; there are many other valleys, romantic glades, and glens, containing mountain streams, and forming endless cascades and falls. This domain may justly be termed a virgin estate, it having never yet been developed. It is known to contain most valuable and inexhaustible beds of slate, of excellent quality, besides which there is a mountain of steatite or soap-stone. There are two sorts of limestone in great abundance, and red sandstone, underlying which it is almost certain there are beds of coal. Also indications of lead and other minerals, which, if worked, could be easily conveyed by tramways through the valleys to the Bala Railway Station. Iron, as an investment this property would prove especially beneficial. The hill-sides are particularly adapted for the growth of larch, which can be seen by the larch plantations now existing. In the event of some large towns requiring extra water supply, this estate has natural capabilities for making reservoirs into which the mountain streams could be conveyed, and thence to the required district. In Llanfawr Church there are faculty pews belonging to the estate, and about a mile from Aber-Hirnant residence a church has lately been erected. The present rental is small compared with the extent of the estate, but is capable of considerable increase. The moor shooting and mineral advantages, give great value to the property, combined with its extent, embracing an area of about sixteen square miles.

Messrs. DRIVER have been instructed to offer the above valuable and important DOMAIN to public COMPETITION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on TUESDAY, the 2d of August, at 2 o'clock, in one lot. Particulars, with plans and views, may be had of Messrs. Coode, Kingdon & Coode, solicitors, 7 Bedford-row, London, and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors, land agents and auctioneers, No. 4 Whitehall, London, S. W. Note.—The Aber-Hirnant residence and estate to be viewed by orders only, to be had of the solicitors and auctioneers as above.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, That the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, July 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, under and in pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, the following described premises, subject to a mortgage of $8,000, to wit: All that certain farm in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones in the south-east corner of said farm, (being the south-east corner of land now or formerly of Reuben Gurnee:) thence running north 77 degrees west 4 chains 62 links to the middle of the public highway, leading north from the house now or late of John B. Haring; thence northerly through the middle of said highway 7 chains 23 links; thence north 77 degrees west, 20 chains 65 links; thence north 13 degrees east, 10 chains 8 links, to land now or formerly of Jacob Young; thence south 80 degrees east, 3 chains 98 links; thence north 12 degrees east, 4 chains 70 links; thence north 80 degrees west, 8 chains 88 links; thence north 13 degrees east, 15 chains, 2 links; thence south 88 degrees east, 19 chains, 93 links; thence south 14 degrees west, 11 chains; thence north 84 degrees west, 8 chains 32 links, to the middle of the aforesaid highway; thence southerly through the middle of said highway 15 chains 49 links; thence south 83 degrees east, 6 chains 80 links; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes, west, 15 chains 81 links, to the place of beginning and containing 65 52-100 acres more or less. Being bounded northerly by land now or late of Jacob Young, Isaac Montany and Reuben Gurnee; south by land now or late of John B. Haring; and westerly by land now or late of Isaac Acken, Lake H. Osborn and Jacob Young.

WILLIAM KNIGHT,
Assignee of Reuben Bowler.

WM. T. GRAFF, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the town of Esopus, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, on the 12th of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the real estate of JOSHUA BAILEY, a bankrupt, situated in the said town of Esopus, consisting of about acres of land, with the woolen-mills, tenant-houses, and mill privileges connected therewith; also, all the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting chiefly of machinery for manufacture of woolen goods.

The sale will be held at the factory of said bankrupt, in the town of Esopus, aforesaid.

OSCAR AMES, Assignee.

Dated ESOPUS, N. Y., June 16, 1870. je18-law2w*

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at $82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds,
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds,
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
Preferred First Mortgage Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
First Mortgage Bonds,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
First Mortgage Bonds,
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS
First Mortgage Bonds,
Due July 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after that date, less Government tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of Second Mortgage Bonds,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS
of Consolidated 7 per Cent. Bonds,
both due and payable as above, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received until noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 28, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.

JAMES F. JOY,
NATH. THAYER,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.

BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HUGHES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. FAILES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE late incorporated Seventh Ward (State) Bank will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF ST. DOMINGO.—Parties holding drafts of this Bank will please present them for settlement to L. J. WYETH, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 19 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds, $500,000 five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt of the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS,
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, Friday, July 8, 1870, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
MOST DIRECT.

Russia, Wednesday, July 6 | Java, Wednesday, July 20
Samaria, Wednesday, July 6 | Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21
Aleppo, Thursday, July 7 | Scotia, Wednes., July 27
China, Wednes., July 13 | Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14 | Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat. July 2	Sidonian	Wed. June 29
Europa	Sat. July 9	Britannia	Wed. July 6
India	Sat. July 16	Caledonia	Wed. July 13
Cambria	Sat. July 23	Iowa	Wed. July 20
Anglia	Sat. July 30	Dacian	Wed. July 27
Australia	Sat. Aug. 6	Dorian	Wed. Aug. 3

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.. SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 6, at 11¼ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 13, at 4 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. [illegible].....July 20, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Aug. 3, at 10¼ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.....Tuesday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)....Tuesday, July 12, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, single berth, $75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38
To Halifax, N. S.....15	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
HELVETIA, GIBBS, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 6—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, July 5.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, July 2, only. At the usual ports the afford shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS.....July 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....July 14
COLUMBIA, E. VAN SICE.....July 21

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHRESSMAN, THURSDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 34, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE for Long Branca, Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points. The magnificent saloon steamers,

PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Jesse Hoyt at 9¼ A. M., and 3½ P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Long Branch. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Returning as follows: Jesse Hoyt leaves Port Monmouth, via Sandy Hook, at 6:50 A. M.; leaves Sandy Hook at 7:28 A. M., connecting with the trains from Long Branch. Plymouth Rock leaves Sandy Hook at 9¼ A. M. and 7:26 P. M.

For freight 9 P. M. or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. Freights received up to 9 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. B. KIDBALL, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steamboat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., (calling at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat.) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, will same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., landing at West 24th-st. at 6½ o'clock, two days $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 77th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 26th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th 4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...4:30 P. M.	Thursday, 30th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, July 2 5:00 A. M.	Friday, July 1...8:00 A. M.
Sunday, 3d.....5:30 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.....6:30 P. M.
Monday, 4th...7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 3d.....6:0 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 9 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 9¼, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry.) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT AND YONKERS.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., N. R., 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY, Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENFORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 26, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND WAY POINTS.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870. FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.
fl1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 193 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-law6mSa*

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales-rooms Nos. 55 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st. ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 30 and July 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening,

SPECIAL SALE of HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, the private collection of a well-known connoisseur, going abroad, comprising many valuable works by celebrated and favorite EUROPEAN and AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Also,

by order of John Sedgwick, special receiver, a number of fine EUROPEAN Pictures, to be sold without reserve. Comprised in this collection are the works of, viz.:

Meyerheim,	Noterman,	Tideman,
Engelhardt,	Schaep,	Morvillier,
Walkmiller,	Hekking,	Brissot,
Smitz,	Reimens,	Vanderbin,
Van Kuyk,	G. Webber,	Spangler,
Kawanogg,	Sohl,	Thillot,
A. F. Tait,	W. L. Marple,	Favier,
Deshayes,	V. Latere,	Neur,
Leon Page,	Ramney,	Calverhouse,
H. A. Young,	N. Calyo,	R. Bush,
Holberton,	Wiggins,	Fyne.
Lacroix,	Marshall,	

And others equally celebrated. Now on exhibition as above, FREE, day and evening.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On Saturday, July 2, at 10¼ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 55 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., a large assortment of household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut suites in brocatelle and reps, rose-wood and black-walnut marble-top center-tables, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, amoire-a-glaces, wararobe, sofas, lounges and chairs in hair-cloth and reps, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, Parian figures, decorative vases and clocks, sewing-machines, mahogany and oak extension-tables, marble-top buffets, side-chairs and arm do. in striped reps, glass, silver-plated and China-ware, table and pocket cutlery, hall stand, hall chairs, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

rose-wood and mahogany pianos, by well-known makers.

RODAY S. BRASSEL, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 460 Pearl-st., a large stock of fancy furs, sleigh robes, green skins, &c., &c.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOHN J. SCANNEL, Deputy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, he right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track in the streets and lanes laid out, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; thence, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at the intersection of Third-avenue, thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts, switches, &c., for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; and should he, or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as lady's maid; understands dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Call, for two days, at the corner of 27th-st. and 7th-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibb's machines; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 329 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITuation as waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employment. Call until suited at No. 20 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING TOWN, to procure a situation for a Protestant girl as waitress. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE the City, a situation for a good cook. Apply at No. 110 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON the various sewing-machines, wishes work to be done at home, in large or small quantities; work requiring care and neatness preferred; the best of references given. Address H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 10 years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER in a private place, by a man that has a thorough knowledge of his business. Can give satisfactory reference. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; can produce first-class City reference. Address, for two days, M. Y., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN TO assist a gardener in a private place; has the best of reference. Can give entire satisfaction. Address H. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of experience; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address No. 45 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS A paper ruler or clerk in a paper warehouse; best of references given. Address E. INGRAM, Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROOM; MUST be a small man. Apply, Saturday, between 10 and 11 A. M., at private stable, No. 25 East 40th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUPE ROCKAway, built by Miner & Stevens. Apply at No. 63 Lexington-av., before 12 M., and after 5 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortments. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $300. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in Charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. A short Lecture succeeds Evening Prayer. Residents in the neighborhood, strangers in the City, and all persons desiring a free place of worship, cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 6½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-air services—Houston-st. square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 7 P. M. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

LAY PREACHING AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—The Sunday-school and preaching station of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, at No. 398 Madison-st., near Grand, will be open July 3 for Sunday-school organization, at 4 o'clock, and for preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses in the evening by G. W. HILLMAN, E. Q., and others. Meeting at No. 361 Broome-st., 31st-st. and 11th-av., and No. 501 3d-av., as usual.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.—DR. THOMPson will repeat, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, July 3, the address commemorative of our fallen soldiers, delivered at the academy of Music on Decoration Day. The service will open at 7½ precisely with selections from the Andante of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, on the organ, by Mr. Christopher, to be followed with appropriate vocal music by the choir.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Prof. MARTIN, of the New-York University, and at the corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and No. 275 West-st., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A.M., and Rev. I. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—CHOICE AND elegantly-furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, for the Summer; location unsurpassed. References from parties vacating rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location; bath; price $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to be let in a private family, en suite or singly, with or without board. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH—WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot; pleasant rooms and good board. Apply to or address Mrs. J. LAZARUS.

SUMMER BOARD—A

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday, Inspector WALKER, of the Customs Bureau at Castle Garden, detected ADOLPH PRIEMANN in the act of smuggling ashore two valises, packed with jewelry, from the steamship *Helvetia*. The goods were sent to the seizure-room. This man is supposed to be a friend of ROFETTO, who was arrested a few days ago by Inspector CHAPMAN for attempting to smuggle jewelry. As an inducement to let him go, Mr. ROFETTO told CHAPMAN that he would point out a man on the next steamer who had jewelry, and this PRIEMANN was accordingly watched for.

The New-Orleans firemen now on a visit to the Northern States left Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, by the Atlantic, Great Western and Erie Railroad. They were handsomely treated by their brother firemen at different points on the route, and had a particularly fine ovation given to them at Elmira. They arrived at the Erie Railroad Depot, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock A. M. After partaking of a collation at Taylor's Hotel, they proceeded by the New-Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia, where they anticipate having a good time with the Schuylkill and Manayunk boys. They number about 125 men, and brought with them an engine and hose truck.

The Trinity Parish day school had its annual exhibition at No. 96 Liberty-street yesterday. The school is composed of 100 pupils. THOMAS CONNEL has received the prize of a gold watch for proficiency in his studies and good conduct. HENRY CORBETT comes next, and got a silver watch. There were also ten minor prizes distributed. Mr. JOHNSON is Principal, with a staff of three. The room was decorated with flowers. A number of distinguished persons witnessed the exhibition.

The second grand Sunday excursion of the gorgeous steamer *Plymouth Rock*, Commander L. V. TILTON, to Poughkeepsie, landing at Newburg only, will occur to-morrow, (Sunday,) leaving Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-street, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburg, and arriving at Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, about 8 P. M. The celebrated restaurant "a la carte" will be especially stocked for this occasion. The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip.

Detectives IRVING and DUSENBURY, of the Central Office, last evening arrested AUGUSTUS DALZELL, a native of England, on a charge of embezzling $100,000 of the funds of his employer, JAMES C. KING, No. 54 Broadway. Superintendent JORDAN and Capt. KELSO have no particulars of the alleged crime, and none could be obtained, as the complainant resides out of town. The prisoner states, however, that the charge is entirely groundless, and, claiming to be a partner of KING, said the troubles between him and that gentleman were properly matters for civil suit, but not for criminal procedure. He will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning, when the truth will probably be reached.

The Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Companies today announce another general reduction in fares to all prominent Western points. The fare to St. Louis is now reduced from $26 85 to $25 50; New-Orleans is reduced from $52 81 to 51 50; Louisville from $21 to $19 50; Memphis, Tenn., from $36 10 to $34 75; Cincinnati, from $17 to $15 50. Chicago fare is unchanged at $18. Emigrant or third-class tickets are sold at about half the above rates.

There was considerable fluttering among the Custom-house officials, yesterday, on the announcement of the nomination of Mr. MURPHY as Collector, in place of Mr. GRINNELL. The supposition is that President GRANT has sent Mr. MURPHY'S name to the Senate in consequence of political pressure, and that he will leave Mr. MURPHY'S friends to fight it out in the Senate, while he (the President) leaves the capital for a few days. The friends of Mr. GRINNELL assert that Mr. MURPHY will not be confirmed.

A new Museum of Anatomy was opened at No. 745 Broadway, for private inspection, last evening, by the proprietors, Drs. L. J. JORDAN and E. DAVIDSON. The museum is supplied with a great variety of anatomical specimens, nearly all of which were collected by Dr. KAHN, the celebrated German anatomist. One part of the museum is reserved for medical students, the rest being open to the public.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday morning, at which the following acting Captains were promoted to be Captains, and assigned as follows: Joseph H. Petty to the Twelfth Precinct, John Grenner to the Nineteenth Precinct, Thomas Killilea to the Twenty-second Precinct, Thomas Byrnes to the Twenty-third Precinct. Sergeant John H. Polly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF having accepted a Professorship in the Union Theological Seminary of this City, has resigned the position of one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the New-York Sabbath Committee. With a view to retaining his valuable services, the Committee has elected him an honorary Secretary. Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY still continues to act as one of the Secretaries of the Sabbata Committee.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the engine-house of Engine No. 33, at No. 220 Mercer-street, caused by some shavings taking fire from the heater. The flames got into the stairway, and for a time there was such danger that the house would be destroyed, that an alarm was sounded, but the company succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of help. The loss is estimated at $100.

A report was made last evening at the Central Detective office, of a burglary which was committed Wednesday night, at the office of M. J. MILLER, No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y., when their safe was forced open with wedges, and notes and papers of the nominal value of $20,000, but worthless to the thieves, and $175 in money, were taken.

Last evening some boys quarreled at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, and ALEXANDER HAMBURGER, twelve years of age, was cut in the back by a boy of about the same age, whose name is not known, and who escaped. The injured boy, whose wound is slight, was taken to his home, No. 251 Third-avenue.

Mr. GEORGE GREER, an old and respected merchant of the City and head of the firm of GREER, TURNER & Co., of No. 162 Pearl-street, at 8¾ o'clock last evening, accidentally fell from a first-floor rear window of his residence, No. 7 West Twenty-ninth-street, to the flagging of the basement area, and was almost instantly killed, his skull being fractured. The Coroner was notified.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, an insane man, sixty years old, last evening attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the dock at the foot of Sixth-street, but was rescued by Officer HEFFERMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct.

MART ALLEN'S prosecutor, a country man named SMITH, who was fleeced in a panel-house, will be among the missing, it is said when his name is called in Court on Tuesday next, at which time a motion will be made for a new trial.

The sum of $156 65 was paid at the Castle Garden Customs Bureau, yesterday, by a "poor immigrant," named BAHR, who had a large quantity of cloth in his possession.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The "Knickerbocker" Lacrosse Club will have a grand match on the Fourth, at the Prospect Park Parade-ground, in the afternoon.

The remains of PATRICK LANAHAN, of No. 316 Monroe-street, were found last evening in the East River, at Pier No. 57. They were secured by the Police and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and referred to the Committee on General and Local Taxes, a communication from the Park Commission, asking $3,500 for the further improvement of the Prospect Park Parade ground. They also passed a resolution directing the Jail Committee to make an examination of various locations, with a view to the erection of a new jail in some more eligible location than the one now occupied. In the present building the largest cells are barely five by ten feet in size, yet into such cribs it is frequently found necessary to thrust from two to four prisoners.

PETER GAYNER, living on Henry-street, near Hamilton-avenue, and THOMAS MORAN, of Pacific-street, near Underhill-avenue, while engaged, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in moving sugar from the second story of F. E. PINTO'S warehouse, on Atlantic Dock, were stricken by a piece of stone that fell from under a window in the fourth story, loosened by some unknown cause from the wall. The result was the instant death of GAYNER, followed by that of WARNER an hour afterward while being conveyed to the Long Island City Hospital.

Public Schools Nos. 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 29, held their closing exercises yesterday. The teachers in No. 14 held a reception in the morning, which was largely attended. The performances of the scholars in general were considered by the members of the Board of Education, who happened to be present, as satisfactory in the highest degree.

District-Attorney MORRIS has received notice from Gov. HOFFMAN that the charges preferred against him will be investigated at Albany on the 15th inst. Senator HARDENBURGH will appear as his counsel.

Deeming it possible that the city may, during the present season, find its water supply inadequate to the demand, the Water Board have issued orders restricting its use for washing streets and other similar purposes.

The operative plasterers of Brooklyn, yesterday, published a manifesto calling upon all working men to make common cause against the Chinese laborers at North Adams Mass., whom they characterize as "vampers of labor."

At a meeting of the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, Thursday night, in relation to the expenses of the Health Department, Dr. COCHRAN said that $26,000 would, at the lowest estimate, be required during the present year. The Mayor thinks that $10,000 should be sufficient.

ELLA and LOTTIE ORR, aged, respectively, ten and eleven years, are reported by their adopted father, JOHN BRULAND, of No. 269 North Second-street, missing since Thursday. It is feared that some evil-designing persons have carried them away.

The order of Judge PRATT relative to the Park bonds has not yet been served upon the Mayor, and until that is done there is no likelihood of any definite action taking place in the matter.

JOHN D. NAGLE, who was arrested a few days ago for stealing $97 from his father, D. M. NAGLE, of No. 87 Deane-street, was committed yesterday by Justice WALSH, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Health Officer COCHRAN, yesterday, appointed Dr. WM. J. GILFILLAN, Jr., Inspector, in place of Dr. COLTON, resigned.

LONG ISLAND.

A few weeks since a young man named SLOANE, living at Jamaica, concluded to get married, but not having sufficient funds to purchase the necessary wedding outfit, deposited his watch with Mr. WRIGHT, his employer, with the understanding that if he did not pay Mr. CLARK, his tailor, within a stipulated time, Mr. WRIGHT was to deliver over the watch. SLOANE not having come to time in his payments, Mr. CLARK applied for the watch. In the place of the original time-piece, which was valued at $75, he received an ordinary silver watch of but little value. CLARK being somewhat dissatisfied with the arrangement, has applied to the Courts for redress.

The following persons were elected officers of Post George Huntsman, G. A. R., Flushing, on Wednesday evening: Commander, Geo. O. Field; Senior Vice-Commander, Silas Post; Junior Vice-Commander, Joseph Howard; Adjutant, Wm. B. Miller; Quartermaster, Thos. W. Smith; Surgeon, Dr. J. L. Hicks; Sergeant-Major, Isaac P. Jones; Quartermaster-sergeant, Chas. Robinson; O. D., P. D. Nichols; O. G., G. P. Smith.

A fine yacht of twenty-five tons burden was launched from the yard of JACKSON & MATHEWS, Greenport, on Monday. She is 38 feet long, 16 feet beam and 4 feet depth of hold. Her name is the *Recreation*. She is owned by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, of New-York. She has very fine lines, and, it is thought, she will make great speed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Measures have been taken by the Reformed Dutch Church, at Fordham, for the immediate erection of a suitable parsonage for their pastor, Rev. Mr. BRUSH. To further this end, two wealthy citizens of that locality have donated the grounds, and in addition have agreed to supply the funds requisite for the improvement. The estimated cost of the new parsonage is about $8,000.

The Bronx Regatta Club of Williamsbridge will hold their annual boat-race and a grand festival at Williamsbridge, on Monday, July 4. Four bands of music, including STUART'S celebrated cotillion band, will be on the grounds and discourse sweet music during the race. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to Rev. Father KENSELLA, to aid him in completing the church now in course of erection at this place. Trains leave Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue almost every hour during the day for Williamsbridge.

The conflict existing between Justices A. B. HAUPTMANN and H. A. FULLEN, in the town of Morrisania, has again assumed almost belligerent proportions, and is the cause of general comment in the neighborhood. Both parties, it appears, want to preside at the Town Hall, to which place all offenders arrested by the Police are taken.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Presbytery has held its first meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark. The following officers were elected: Moderator, Rev. E. R. CRAVEN; Stated Clerk, Rev. PRENTISS DE VEUVE; Temporary Clerk, E. T. BERRY. Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE accepted the pastorate of the High-street Church, and will be installed next Wednesday. The next meeting will be held at Montclair Oct. 11.

All day yesterday Bordentown was greatly excited over a sad accident by which an estimable young lady, Miss MAGGIE KING, lost her life. Hundreds of men were engaged during the day in dragging the river for her body. On Thursday evening a party of five ladies and one gentleman, Mr. JAMES BECHTEL, went out in a boat to the bar opposite Bordentown for the purpose of bathing. The gentleman and one of the ladies went into the water, which is shallow at this point. In a few minutes the bathers got into a deep hole formed by eddies, and cried for help. Mr. BECHTEL immediately went to their rescue, and succeeded in saving two of them, but Miss KING was drowned. The remains had not been found at 2 P. M. yesterday. The deceased was about fifteen years of age.

At the meeting of the Newark City Council, last night, the following Democratic city officers were elected by a strict party vote: Henry Benner, Treasurer; Wm. W. Hawkins, Receiver of Taxes; Wm. Allen, Street Commissioner; Albert Munn, Overseer of the Poor; D. C. Joroiamon, Clerk of Centre Market; A. D. Dean, Special Police Justice; Nehemiah Perry, Jr., City Counsel; Michael R. Kenney, City Attorney; Edward Kavanaugh, Superintendent of Almshouse; Thomas Thompson, Sealer of Weights and Measures; James McDevitt, Janitor City Hall; Richard Gaughran, Superintendent of Lamps; Adam Groel, Chief Engineer; John Dooley, First Assistant Engineer; Heber Brientnall, Second Assistant Engineer; Matthew McDowell, Third Assistant Engineer; Francis Adney, Fourth Assistant Engineer; Willis S. Oviat, Health Inspector.

The Common Council of Jersey City some time ago passed an ordinance giving themselves $1,200 each per annum. They had not formerly received any salary, and the passage of the ordinance created some indignation. The Mayor, Hon. CHARLES A. O'NEILL, vetoed the ordinance, but the Aldermen passed it over the veto by a vote of 22 to 10. Then some of the prominent citizens took it up, and upon an affidavit made by Hon. C. S. GREGORY, a writ of *certiorari* was obtained from the Supreme Court, and an injunction has now been issued restraining the City Treasurer from paying the salaries. The case is set down for hearing at the first meeting of the Court in November next.

Great preparations are being made at High Bridge, N. J., for a proper observance of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Several communities are uniting their efforts, and arrangements have been made with the railroad running near the place to furnish extra trains for the day. The through trains on the Central Railroad will stop at seasonable hours at High Bridge to accommodate those who desire to participate in the celebration exercises. From 5,000 to 10,000 people are expected to be present. An oration will be delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. B. W. THROCKMORTON has been selected as the orator of the occasion.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Elizabeth in the old-fashioned style, with parades of militia, Fire Department, civic societies, &c. The Marshal of the day is Col. CHANCEY HARRIS; the orator, Rev. J. B. PATTERSON; reader, Rev. Dr. MILLER. There will be sunrise and sunset salutes, and the usual fire-works in the evening.

The Board of Education of (old) Jersey City met last night. Mr. CHAPMAN, the new Superintendent for Jersey City, was introduced. The reports of the Superintendent showed that the average attendance of scholars for May was 3,101, to 2,789 for the month of June. The Summer vacation was fixed to commence on the third Friday of July, and end on the second Monday of September.

The new lot on which the building of the Old Ladies' Home, fronting on Broad-street and Mt. Pleasant-avenue, Newark, is to be erected, cost the benevolent association which has it in charge $18,000. The building will cost $40,000, and will be immediately erected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newark and New-York Railroad, held in Newark yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors: John Taylor Johnston, John MacGregor, Adam Norris, Benj. Williams, Francis Mackin, James Boorman Johnston, Fredk. T. Frelinghuysen, Sidney Dillon and Theodore P. Howell.

The Jersey City and Hoboken Railroad, which has been about the worst avenue of travel in New-Jersey, has been purchased by the North Hudson County Railway Company, a successful corporation that now owns all the horse-railroads in the northern part of the county.

JAMES ALLEN, of No. 191 Cole-street, Jersey City, has been missing for several days. He is thirty years of age, five feet seven inches high, high complexion and hair, with large whiskers, and is a stoutly built man. He is not known to have been intemperate.

MARY GAUNTEZ, a girl thirteen years old, employed in the cordage works at Elizabeth, on Thursday afternoon caught her hair in the shafting of the machinery, and her scalp was entirely torn from her head. The scalp was replaced by the physicians, but her recovery is doubtful.

The Mountain House, delightfully situated at Coytesville, N. J., (one and half miles from Fort Lee,) has opened for the season with first-class accommodations.

A match at base-ball between a "Fat" nine and a "Lean" nine was played at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon. A large number of people were in attendance.

A young widow, whose parents reside in East Orange, attempted suicide late Thursday night by cutting her throat and stabbing herself. She had just arrived home from Jersey City the same night, and was driven to this act of desperation by sickness and the care of an illegitimate child, which the father, a Newark locksmith, refused to support.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Commander William N. Jeffers is ordered to examination for promotion. Commander T. O. Selfridge is detached from the command of the *Nipsic*. Lieut.-Commander Byron Wilson is detached from the *Plymouth*, and ordered to the command of the *Nipsic*. Lieut.-Commander F. R. Smith is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Plymouth*. Assistant Pay-master C. H. Thompson is detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Pay-master J. A. Ring is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 1.—Commodore PENNOCK assumed command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, today, relieving Admiral WINSLOW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	....	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	....	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅝	....	88⅝
U. S. 10-40s	83⅝	83¾	83¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	114	114⅜	114
Erie Railroad shares	19¼	....	19¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	28	....	28

LIVERPOOL, July 1—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer but not quotably higher, and closed firm. Middling Uplands opened at 9⅞d. and closed at 9¾d.@10d. Middling Orleans opened at 10¼d.@10¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation and export. There is considerable excitement in the Cotton market owing to the discovery this morning that the stock in port is really 62,000 bales below the estimate, and the American, 70,000 bales below the estimate. The Cotton Broker's Circular issued today gives the following authentic statistics for the week closing last evening:

Sales of the week	59,000
Taken for export	5,000
Taken for speculation	2,000
Leaving to the trade	51,000
Receipts of the week	31,000
American	12,000
Total stock in port	555,000
American	310,000
Total stock afloat bound to this port	441,000
From America	111,000

Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 15,000 were American; Red Western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. ₱ cental. FLOUR quiet; Western, 23s. ₱ bbl. PROVISIONS—Lard, 71s. ₱ cwt. Bacon firmer, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Pork dull. Beef quiet and steady. Tallow dull; 44s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 1.—Refined PETROLEUM dull. LINSEED-OIL opened firmer and closed dull. TALLOW quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, July 1.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 96⅛@96¼ and closed flat at 96 for the issues of 1862.

PARIS, July 1.—The Bourse opened quiet at 72f. 82c. for Rentes, and closed dull at 72f. 75c. for Rentes.

HAMBURG, July 1.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

BREMEN, July 1.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

HAVRE, July 1.—COTTON closed quiet on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 116f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7@7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@8 for White, $8 50@8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales confined to car lots, at $1 32 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $1 30 for No. 1 Chicago Spring. CORN quiet; sales of car lots No. 2 at 95c. OATS scarce and quiet at 65c. for Canada. RYE held at $1 05. CORN-MEAL—$2 10 for bolted, $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@20; Shipstuffs, $23@25; Middlings, $27@33, ₱ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Lumber, $2 25 to New-York, $2 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—160 bbls. Flour, 51,200 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Rye, 242,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,227,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; closed $1 05¾@$1 06, cash; $1 11¾@$1 15, seller last half of July for the afternoon unsettled and firmer at $1 07, cash; $1 11@$1 12, seller last half July. CORN advancing; No. 2, 80½c.@80¾c.; during the afternoon steady and unchanged. OATS advancing; sales at 56c.@59c. RYE firmer; No. 2 78½c.@79c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet; buyers at 97c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Live HOGS active at $8 2½@8 50, for Common to Choice. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and easier at 5½c. for Corn to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 5,200 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels: by Railroad—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. FLOUR lower; sales, 400 bbls. City Ground at $5 75@6 25 for Superfine; $7@7 25 for Amber; $7 75@8 25 for White. WHEAT dull and firmer; sales, 13,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 23½. CORN dull and lower; sales, 8,200 bushels Mixed Western at 87½c.; Rejected nominally 78c. OATS inactive; nominally 57c.@58c. for No. 1 Western. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. BARLEY—Nothing doing. PORK steady at $29 50. LARD steady at 17½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02 at retail. FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat, 9½c. @10c.; Corn, 5½c.; Oats, 6c. to New-York.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—FLOUR in better demand, and shade lower; sales of Family at $5 40@5 75. WHEAT in better demand; sales of Red Winter at $1 13@$1 14; many samples of new offered; Red, $1 40@$1 45 with no sales. CORN firm and quiet at 53c.@53c.; receipts light. OATS unchanged. COTTON dull at 19½c. for Middlings. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates; sales 160 hhds. WHISKY dull at 99c.@$1; no sales. Mess PORK dull and nominally $30. LARD held at 16c. Bulk MEATS held at 11¾c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@14¾c. for Sides. BACON—Shoulders sold at 13c.; all to be had were taken at 13c. Clear Rib Sides in demand at 16c.; held at 16¼c.; Clear Sides held at 17¼c.; no demand. Sugar-cured HAMS steady at 21½c.@22c. EXCHANGE firm at par, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR—Small business; Extra Family, $5 75@7 for low grade and choice Ohio and North-western; $6 25@6 75 for State; $6 25@7 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT very dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@1 45. RYE steady; Western, $1 @State, $1 05. CORN dull and declined 1c.; Yellow, $1 06@$1 08; Western, $1 05@$1 06. OATS unsettled; State, 60c.@64c., the latter for light. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS looking up. Mess PORK, $30 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 27c. WHISKY nominal; $1 02. New Delaware WHEAT, the first of the season, sold at $1 45@$1 50. PETROLEUM—Refined, 28c., on the spot.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—COTTON dull and nominal, can be bought for 19½c. FLOUR dull and less firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@6; do. Extra, $6 25@7 50; do. Family, $7 25@9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@6 75; do. Family, $7 25@10; Western Superfine, $5 50@5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@6 75; do. Family, $6 75@7 25. WHEAT unchanged; Maryland Amber at $1 55@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 25@$1 47; Western, $1 35@$1 38; New White, $1 60@1 75. CORN—Our white firm at $1 15@$1 20; Yellow dull at $1 05@$1 07. OATS dull at 60c.@64c. Mess PORK quiet at $31. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 23c.@23½c. LARD quiet at 16¾c.@17¼c. WHISKY in fair demand at $1 02@$1 03.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON heavy at 20c. FLOUR dull at $4 25@4 30 for Superfine; $4 50@4 95 for Extra; $5 05@5 30 for Double Extra; WHEAT firmer; No. 3, $1 06@$1 08; No. 2, $1 15@$1 17. CORN dull; Mixed Western, 75c.@78c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 90c.@92c. OATS heavy and lower; sales at 50c. RYE steady; WHISKY firm at $1 03. PROVISIONS unchanged. PORK, $30. Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¾c., Clear Sides, 17c.@17¾c. LARD, 15c.@16c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls., 70,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 1.—COTTON quiet and firm; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 18¼c.; Sea Island, 27c.@35c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 285 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,578 bales; stock, 10,011 bales Uplands, and 348 bales Sea Island; receipts of the week, 2,427 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,744 bales; to the Continent, 1,709 bales; coastwise, 2,964 bales; sales, 1,700 bales. In the report yesterday the exports should have been 1,709 bales to the Continent, and 5 bales coastwise.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1.—COTTON—Holders ask an advance and buyers operate with caution; Middling, 19¼c.; sales, 3,000 bales; net receipts, 582 bales; coastwise, 141 bales; total, 723 bales; exports, to Boston, 954 bales; stock, 68,813 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,671 bales; coastwise, 306 bales; total, 4,977 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,675 bales; to Havre, 1,567 bales; to New-York, 3,016 bales; to Boston, 1,686 bales; sales, 16,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 1—COTTON nominally 18½c.; receipts, 144 bales; exports, 563 bales; receipts of the week, 810 bales; exports of the week, 2,137 bales; stock, 11,000 bales. FLOUR quiet at $5@7. CORN heavy at 95c.@$1 05. OATS quiet at 58c.@60c. LARD nominal. PORK—$31 at retail; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.@17½c.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 1.—COTTON quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 130 bales; receipts, 69 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,136 bales; stock, 15,563 bales; receipts of the week, 689 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,086 bales; coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 1,550 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.@18¾c.; sales, 1,040 bales; net receipts, 228 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; total, 241 bales; stock, 5,560 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,257 bales; coastwise, 13 bales; total, 1,270 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,380 bales; sales, 1,650 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 1.—COTTON firm and in good demand; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 95 bales; stock, 25,115 bales; receipts of the week, 832 bales; exports, coastwise, 748 bales; sales, 3,100 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—COTTON dull and tending downward; Middling, 20c.; net receipts of the week, 46 bales; coastwise, 133 bales; total, 179 bales; exports, to the Continent, 54 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 220 bales; stock, 3,835 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 1.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 116 bales; stock, 1,538 bales; receipts of the week, 390 bales; exports, coastwise, 807 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 19c.; receipts of the week, 26 bales; exports, coastwise, 118 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 499 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. OATS unchanged; sales 1 car No. 1 State at 71c., and 1 car White Western at 70c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 1.—COTTON more active and prices firmer; sales, 307 bales; receipts, 90 bales; Middling, 17¾c.@17¾c.; sales of the week, 1,544 bales; receipts, 295 bales; stock, 7,150 bales.

BOSTON, July 1.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21c.; net receipts of the week, 315 bales; coastwise, 1,650 bales; total, 1,965 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—COTTON firmer at 18c.@18¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY, 99@$1. TOBACCO active; sales, 111 hhds., at $5 25@$12 25, for frosted to leaf.

TOLEDO, July 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and better; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2 Red, $1 28. CORN advancing; No. 2, 85½c. OATS steady; No. 1, 58½c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. Grain in Store July 1—Wheat, 222,000 bushels; Corn, 220,000 bushels; Oats, 94,300 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat 7,500 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT easier; No. 1, $1 17; No. 2, $1 12. Other articles nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—Spirits of TURPENTINE closed at 32½c. RESIN dull at $1 45@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 25@$3. TAR dull.

[Advertisement.]

Eschewing at all times every pretension to infallibility, KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has won the proud distinction of being at the very head of the hatting interest in America. In nothing is this fact more obvious than in the great patronage which he enjoys and the extensive fame which attests the superiority of his head coverings.

[Advertisement.]

While the family is out of town HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH will protect your house from burglars. It has done it in many cases, and has never failed when used for that purpose. Call at the office and post up.

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[Advertisement.]

E. A. BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway, New-York. Saratoga branch now open.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark.....July 2..New-York....Liverpool.
Paraguay.....July 2..New-York....London.
City of Paris.....July 2..New-York....Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Honolulu, Australia and New-Zealand, via San Francisco, on the 10th of each month. All matter, *prepaid*, and marked "via San Francisco," should be mailed here about the 1st and 2d of each month.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1½ P. M. For Ireland only, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 6 A. M. For Hayti, by the *City of Port-au-Prince*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.....7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Nassau.—Rev. Timothy Darling, John S. Darling, Mrs. Otis Johnson, Miss Lou Johnson, Geo. Johnson, Miss A. Muns, Miss Peck, M. Castillo, Mrs. Castillo, Miss J. Castillo, Miss M. Castillo, Miss L. Castillo, Miss Luto Castillo, Miss L. Butancourt, Pedro Butancourt, John S. Howell, Miss Howell, Miss C. Charlow, Miss R. J. Farrington, Miss J. M. Farrington, J. C. Rahmung, M. Pementil, Emelio Ruis de Armas, M. Agramonte, Henry Holmes, J. Baptedt. Henry Timothy. From Havana—Ramon Lopez, Ramon Lopez, Jr., Viciente Diaz, Miss Carlota de Costa.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—J. A. Santine, Philip Preour, G. J. Gernos, C. Webster, W. S. Hart, J. F. Macbeth, J. Smith, John McClane, J. E. Miller, M. Eisler, Miss M. Laman, S. W. Gould, H. F. Feagan, S. L. McBride, W. P. Blake, R. Thompson, R. Tompkins, Mrs. R. M. S. Gernoes, Miss S. P. Gernoes, J. Kelly, John Parks, P. A. Smith, H. C. Naugleson, J. S. Dye, Capt. N. B. Beakfield, Mrs. W. Proster and child, Stephen Homan, Miss Nellie Clayton, Miss Alice Wells, Ann Tearney, Miss E. M. Bell, Mrs. J. B. Carlton and child, J. M. Fisher, H. T. Nicholls.

JULY 1—*in steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—J. Ponsonby and son, Samuel Killough, L. Jaroske.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4:32 |